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Kartika 27, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 4—Thursday, November 18, 1971/Kartika 27, 1893 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 91 to 94.	1—26
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 95 to 120. ...	26—45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 601 to 652, 654 to 690, 692 to 786 and 788 to 793. ...	45—168
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Transport Problems in Delhi	168—84
Papers Laid on the Table	185—87
Estimates Committee—	
Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Reports	187
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fourteenth and Twenty-first Reports	187—88
Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of Select Committee	188
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifth Report	188—93
Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill—*Introduced.* ...	193
Statement *Re.* Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance	194
Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced.* ...	194
Motion *Re.* Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities	194—237
Shri Ishaq Sambhali	194—204
Shri M. C. Daga	209—16
Shri P. K. Deo	216—19
Shri Darbara Singh	219—23
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	223—29
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	229—37
Statutory Resolution *Re.* Continuance of President's Proclamation in respect of Mysore—*Adopted*	238—75
Shri K. C. Pant	238—39, 272—74
Shri Dasratha Deb	239—41
Shri P. R. Shenoy	241—43

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri E. R. Krishnan ... ... 243—45

Shri T. V. Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa ... ... 245—49

Shri R. V. Bade ... ... 249—51

Shri N. Shivappa ... ... 252—56

Shri B. V. Naik ... ... 256—58

Shri S. A. Muruganatham ... ... 258—61

Shri S. B. Patil ... ... 261—63

Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief .. .. 263—65

Shri S. M. Siddayya .. .. 265—67

Shri D. B. Chandra Gowda ... ... 267—68

Shri K. K. Shetty ... ... 268—69

Statutory Resolution *Re.* Approval of Declaration of West Bengal Fire Service to be an Essential Service—*Adopted* ... ... 275—80

Shri K. C. Pant .. .. 275—76

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya ... ... 276—78

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 18, 1971/Kartika 27, 1893 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Taking over of refugee camps by Central Government

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*91. SHRIMATI JOYTSNA CHANDA :
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :
SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are going to take over 50 refugee camps in West Bengal ; and

(b) the number of children of these camps suffering from malnutrition and what steps have been taken to give nutrition to these children ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) It has been decided to take over the State Camps in and around North Bengal, in an around Kalyani in Nadia District and in and around Bangaon, in the District of 24 Parganas in West Bengal.

(b) It has been estimated that nearly 50% of the infants and children of pre-school going age fell into the categories of either moderate or severe degrees of protein-calorie malnutrition. A scheme called the "Operation Life-line" has been undertaken to provide nutritional feeding centres and to treat the cases of advanced mal-nutrition at Clinical Therapy Centres. The total number of beneficiaries covered by the secheme will be about 2 million.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : How many children suffering from malnutrition have survived since they have come here ? Are you contemplating to take any other refugees camps under Central administration ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have got no figures about the number of children who have survived after they had begun to receive this treatment. If notice is given we shall be able to give that number.

As regards the second part, it is our policy and we are going to cover almost all the centres wherever we find children are suffering from malnutrition.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Not otherwise ? Have you any other category of people whom you are thinking of taking over ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Apart from children, we have been providing nutritive diet to lactating mothers and also pregnant women. We are covering three categories.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : जिन शिविरों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में लिया है उनमें केवल केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी ही काम करते हैं या राज्य सरकार का भी उनमें कोई हस्तक्षेप है ?

जो बच्चे पौष्टिक आहार की कमी से पीड़ित हैं उसका मापदंड आपके पास क्या है ? साधारणतया किस आधार पर आप यह पता लगाते हैं कि उन बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार की आवश्यकता है ? पौष्टिक आहार के वितरण की व्यवस्था शासन ने किस प्रकार की कर रखी है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Specialists go to the

camps and they find out the children in particular camps who are suffering from malnutrition In all we contemplate opening 1,000 nutrition centres and 500 therapy centres. At the therapy centres they are examined if medical treatment is called for and if so that is provided, and later on food is provided after that certification.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Has it come to the notice of the Government that materials to be delivered to the refugees in the camps are being sold in the open market in Calcutta and the refugees are given less quantities of food than they should be given ? If so what steps are Government going to take to stop all these malpractices ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is somewhat beyond the scope of this question, though I am prepared to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make this remark off the record . . . .*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All these allegations are very vague, and, therefore, you have rightly cautioned them.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Maurya.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जो कैम्प केन्द्र ने लिए हैं, उनको लेने के कारण क्या रहे है, किस आधार पर वे लिए गए है ? क्या वही कारण और वही आधार या उन से भी ज्यादा गम्भीर परिस्थितियां और कैम्पों में विद्यमान नहीं हैं ? अगर हैं तो उनको क्यों नहीं लिया गया है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Arrangement to take over the camps under Central supervision and management was made because the local administration was overburdened and the camps were near the border. We are having camps inside Bengal away from the border. Where the State Governments have requested that because of the influx of the refugees and the resulting congestion it became very difficult for them to manage, we have stepped in. There is no question of any compulsion. We have taken them on and we are looking after them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have talked of about fifty giant camps in the months of April and May. Would you kindly tell us how many of these are actually and physically coming into existence and on what date ? Secondly, how many evacuees are living outside your camps ?

MR. SPEAKER : That has been given in the statement

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as West Bengal is concerned, only six camps are actually functioning and 1,11,342 refugees are sheltered there. Regarding the setting up of other camps the hon Member should realise that we have to select the camp site and get water supply and then we erect sheds. All these things take time. In between in West Bengal in particular because of the rains, there are difficulties

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many giant camps are functioning ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can add the word 'giant' to the camps !

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I do not know what he means by joint camps.

Either it is managed by the State Government or taken over . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He says 'giant', not 'joint'.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am sorry. Water-supply is very important and we have got to split up the camps because other amenities must be provided. Giant camps without water-supply have no meaning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is your look-out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : During the recent visit to the refugee camps by Mr. Balgovind Verma and some other members, they experienced a sort of mischievous propaganda being conducted in the refugee camps. The refugees are excited by politically motivated agents that all the moneys that are being spent for the refugees are being given by the international community

* Off the record.

and that amount also is not being spent for the refugees. If that is the practical experience of the minister himself, may I know whether steps are being taken immediately to issue a statement on behalf of Government and also circulate certain pamphlets to different camps stating what amount we have got from foreign sources and what amount is provided by the Indian people as their share of the burden ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : My colleague and five members of Parliament recently visited certain camps to find out the conditions there. I am told they were very much satisfied with arrangements. But we have also heard about such propaganda openly or in a subtle manner being carried on in some centres. Mere publicity will not do. We have taken steps through our commandants to counteract this propaganda. The burden borne by the Government of India has been made clear to them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There was a news item that 4300 children died of malnutrition in the refugee camps. Is this correct ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All these figures given in news items are imaginary. When we detected that there was certain malnutrition and their health is not as it should be, immediately steps were taken and certain international agencies who are helping us in this regard were activated. I cannot say that not a single child has died. My colleague would like to supplement it.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : अभी पांच डिफरेंट पार्टीज के पांच पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर मेरे साथ वहां गये हुए थे । मेघालय से शिकायत आई थी कि वहा तक्लीफ ज्यादा है । हम सब ने मेघालय और आसाम के कुछ कैंपों को देखा । उन कैंपों को देख कर वे लोग भी संतुष्ट हुए कि जो न्यूट्रीशनल फीडिंग का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, उस मे लाभ हुआ है । उन्होंने भी यह महसूस किया कि देहात में हमारे जो बच्चे रहते हैं, वे कैंपों में रहने वाले बच्चों की अपेक्षा कमजोर हैं । इससे स्पस्ट है कि न्यूट्रीशनल फीडिंग का प्रोग्राम अच्छा है । बच्चों के मरने की खबर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाकर दिखाई गई है । हम इस पासिबिल्टी को रूल आउट नहीं करते हैं कि कुछ बच्चे मरे हैं । मेरे जरूर हैं । लेकिन यह जो फिगर बताई गई है, वह हमारे पास नहीं है (व्यवधान) भूख से नहीं मरे हैं ।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The Minister has said that not a single child has died because of malnutrition. But now his deputy says that some of them have died, although the number has been exaggerated. May I know which statement is correct ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As soon as malnutrition was detected, we conducted an enquiry. I have not said that not a single death has occurred.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : But it was the Deputy Minister who visited the camp. The Minister has not visited the camp.

MR. SPEAKER : We need not go into so much details here.

Expert Committee on bonus formula

\+

*92. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to amend the Bonus Act ;

(b) if so, in what manner ;

(c) the time by which the Expert Committee to revise the bonus formula, is going to be appointed and its terms of reference ; and

(d) the number of industries/employers who have accepted the proposal of graded minimum bonus to the range of 5 to 8-1/3 per cent, as suggested by the Union Labour Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The matter was discussed by the Indian Labour Conference recently and it was felt that the bonus scheme embodied in the Act should be reviewed by a

Committee which could be bipartite or tripartite. Details are yet to be worked out.

(d) Information is not available.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As a matter of fact, the hon. Labour Minister is being paid encomiums for taking a very bold decision on this matter. Which are the recalcitrant employers or business concerns that do not want to fall in line with this graded minimum bonus formula suggested by the Labour Minister ? What steps are being taken as an interim measure to make these people agree to this formula ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : This is a formula on an *ad hoc* basis to bring about a settlement for the time being till the entire scheme is reviewed. It has no statutory sanction ; It is only recommendatory. Even then, I have written to the State Labour Ministers to see that this formula is accepted in their negotiations. My information is that some States like Tamilnadu have taken the initiative. In some cases almost all the employers have accepted it. But from some other States I have received complaints that employers are taking a very stiff attitude. That is the present position.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the public sector undertakings which are getting subsidy from the government are reluctant to accept this formula ? If that is so, what is the remedy ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The government decision is that they should accept this formula, at least so far as the minimum one per cent is concerned, for all public sector undertakings. We have advised the States also in the matter. So far as my information goes, almost all of them have complied with it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What about this public sector undertakings which are receiving subsidy from the government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Even they have been asked to comply with the provision.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in the Indian Labour Conference all the Central trade union organisations, including the INTUC, were in favour of an immediate Ordinance, pending the final replacement by an Act, which would raise the quantum of minimum bonus to 8-1/3 per cent. If that is so, may I know whether this proposal to set up an expert committee hos got the support of the trade union organisations ? Who are the experts who are going to be on it and what are going to be its terms of reference ? Is it going to cover employees of departmentally run undertakings also ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is a fact that all central trade union organisations were demanding that the minimum should be raised to 8.33 per cent. They were also insisting that Government should promulgate an Ordinance but it was made abundantly clear that in such matters Government would not come forward to legislate through an Ordinance.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Because we have thought at this juncture that some sort of an *ad hoc* settlement could be made and the entire scheme could be reviewed and needs a review.

So far as the review part is concerned all the trade unions have agreed,—the agreed conclusions are for a bipartite or tripartite Committee,— for a review. We would be setting up a committee with an independent chairman. Its terms of reference will be finalised.

So far as whether departmentally run undertakings should be covered in the terms of reference or not is concerned, that will have to be decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी हाल में सरकार ने श्रम सम्मेलन बुलाया था, उसमें भारतीय मजदूर संघ को नहीं बुलाया और जान-बूझ कर नहीं बुलाया क्या यह बात सही है ? आपने जो बोनस कानून बनाया हुआ था उसमें ऐसा नियम था कि घाटे के उद्योगों को, चाहे वे मुनाफे में हों या घाटे में हों उनको भी साढ़े चार या 5 परसेंट बोनस देना होगा । यह

नियम पहले से लागू था, लेकिन सरकारी उद्योगों पर आप ने इसको लागू नहीं किया था मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप अब जो नियम बनाने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसमे यह नियम सरकारी उद्योगों पर भी लागू किया जायगा ? आज यह दलील दी जाती है कि प्रारम्भिक उद्योगों को भी इसे देना होगा, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या आप इसको सरकारी उद्योगो पर भी लागू करने का आश्वासन देंगे ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Representatives of organisations, which are recognised as central organisations were invited for this conference. The only exception made was regarding CITU because of certain considerations and a representative of CITU, was invited as an observer. Central organisations will have to go through the process of verification of membership and then alone a final decision will be taken whether the organisation, to which he has referred, could be called a central organisation eligible for participation in such conferences.

So far as the other question is concerned, I have made it clear that Departmental undertakings at the present juncture are not covered by the Bonus Act. Whether they should be covered will have to be decided by the new committee and whether that should form a term of reference will also have to be decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नही आया । मैंने पूछा था...

MR. SPEAKER : He has fully replied to it.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : संजीवैया जी जिस समय मन्त्री थे, उस समय भी भारतीय मजदूर संघ के बारे में पूछा गया था और उन्होने कहा था—

If it fulfils the requirement, recognition will be given.

लेकिन आज जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें फिर वही पुरानी बातों को कहा गया है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मुझ से इजाजत लीजिये, उसके बाद बोलिये...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये जानबूझ कर इस तरह का जवाब दे रहे हैं । एक मिनिस्टर कुछ कहता है और दूसरा कुछ कहता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या तरीका पकड़ लिया है । एक-आधा दफा हो तो ठीक है, लेकिन रोज-रोज ऐसा नही चल सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मन्त्री ने जवाब दिया था कि जब सब पात्रता पूरी हो जायेगी, तब मान्यता देंगे । सब पात्रता पूरी हो गई है फिर भी मान्यता नहीं देते है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : संजीवैया जी ने कहा था कि जब सारी बाते फुल-फिल हो जायेगी, तब मान्यता देगे, सारी बाते पूरी हो गई हैं, फिर मान्यता क्यों नही देते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिनको मान्यता नही थी, उनको भी उसमें बुलाया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : If you go on persisting like this, nothing will go on record. हाऊस के लाउड-स्पीकर से भी ऊपर बोलते है, स्पीकर से भी ऊपर बोलते है, में क्या करू ।

SHRI DAMODAR PANDE : The hon. Minister just now stated that public sector undertakings and State Governments have accepted his formula and that they are implementing it, Is he aware of the fact that public sector undertakings like N. C. D. C., H. E. C., Hindustan Steel, Bokaro Steel, etc. have not accepted the formula even in principle and have made payment to their workmen at the rate of 4 per cent only ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have no specific information as to whether a particular undertaking has complied with it or not. As I said, we have recommended it and that 1 per cent is a sort of additional thing. They are to be persuaded and they

need not claim it immediately keeping in view the Emergency. That rider also has been added. I think, they must have kept calculations ready. They may not have paid them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : While fixing up the terms of reference of the Committee that he has now suggested, may I know whether the whole method of calculation of available surplus for the payment of bonus, will be reviewed or simply it will be done in a haphazard way ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : When we are setting up a Committee to review the entire scheme of bonus, while determining the terms of reference, all these things will be taken into consideration.

MR SPEAKER : In half an hour, we have finished only two Questions. I am not going to allow more than two or three Members now. Other Members who are at the other end of the Questions List are deprived of their chance.

राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

+

*९१. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :**
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में विभिन्न राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश में मिल-मालिकों को तालाबन्दी करने से रोकने और इन तालाबन्दियों के परिणाम-स्वरूप होने वाली श्रमिकों की बेरोजगारी को रोकने के लिए ठोस उपायों पर विचार किया था ; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश में बदली हुई राजनीतिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रमिकों के हित में नये उपाय करने के लिए क्या निर्णय किये गये ; और

(घ) क्या सभी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि उन उपायों पर सहमत थे और यदि नहीं, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो सहमत नहीं थे ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सम्मेलन ने कामबंदियों, न कि तालाबंदियों, से उत्पन्न बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया । राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के बहुमत ने कामबंदियों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय कानून का समर्थन किया ।

(ग) और (घ). सम्मेलन ने राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की कुछ सिफारिशों और उपदान के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय विधान जैसे कुछ अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया । परन्तु परिवर्तित राजनीतिक स्थिति की पूर्ति के लिए किन्ही विशिष्ट उपायों पर विचार-विमर्श नही किया गया ।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात ठीक है कि आपने श्रम मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन के बाद मिल-मालिकों का तालाबन्दी का जो षड़यन्त्र होता था, उसको रोकने का थोड़ा सा प्रयत्न किया है और उसके लिए आर्डिनेन्स जारी किया है । लेकिन क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार पर बड़े मिल-मालिकों का दबाव पड़ रहा है कि आर्डिनेन्स भले ही पास हो जाय, लेकिन उसको अमल में न लाने दिया जाय, जैसा कि बहुत सारे कानूनों में होता है ? क्या श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन में ग्रेच्युटी के विषय में किसी ऐसे कानून पर, जो सारे देश पर लागू हो और पुराने कानून का संशोधन हो, विचार किया था ? क्या आप इस तरह का कोई आर्डिनेन्स या कानून लाने जा रहे हैं, अगर ला रहे हैं तो यह कानून कब तक आ रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Keeping in view the general consensus that was reached in this Conference, in fact, we are going to introduce a legislation for gratuity covering the whole of India as well as another legislation for

60-days notice. These two things are at the present juncture applicable even now in West Bengal. We are going to bring forward legislation to cover the whole of India on these issues.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आर्डिनेन्स के लागू होने पर बड़े-बड़े मिल मालिकों का जो दबाव पड़ रहा है, उसके आगे आप ईन्ड करने जा रहे है या नही ? सरकार की आज तक यह नीति रही है कि बड़-बड़े मोनोपोलिस्टों के आगे झुक जाती रही है । आज भी इस कानून के लागू होने के बाद सरकार पर दबाव पड़ रहा है और इस कानून के लागू होने में कठनाई पड़ रही है ।

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR : The hon. Members have taken exception to issuing Ordinances during inter-session period. And you also had cautioned the Government. When this is the situation, to come forward with an ordinance is very difficult.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask the hon. Minister to what extent workers' struggle and labour unrest has contributed to the closures in ratio with the shortage of raw materials, particularly, steel, working capital, marketing facilities, conflict amongst owners, etc. Have you got such figures with you ? If not, will you undertake a survey and if so, how soon do you propose to do it ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is a valuable question. But, unfortunately, it is very difficult for me just now to say because we have no information. I cannot say that because only of labour troubles so many closures have taken place, particularly, in West Bengal. But the general climate in Bengal partially is responsible along with other factors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have no information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When you have no information, don't say these things. Don't make this kind of sweeping remarks. Go into the cases and then say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister said that he has no information. Immediately he said that Bengal climate is not contributing towards industrial growth. How do you take both the things ? I leave it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : How do you take it ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Shall I clarify ? The hon. Member wanted to know as to what has led to so many closures in Bengal and whether primarily the labour unrest is responsible. I said I cannot say. But labour unrest is one of the major factors, but, about other factors, I have no information. But one factor is positive, The general climate prevailing in Bengal has contributed to closures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not talked about West Bengal at all. I have talked about Mr. Khadilkar's figures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to invite his kind attention to part (c) of the question—the decisions taken to adopt new measures in the interest of labour in view of the changed political situation in the country. I would like to know from him whether some of the Labour Ministers, especially from Maharashtra, UP and some other States, have suggested that in all industries there should be a proper and effective participation of labour in the management. What was the reaction of the Central Labour Minister and may I know whether the scheme is likely to be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan in all the industries ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : At least in the public sector.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have said it earlier, and I would also repeat, that we would like to introduce schemes for participation in management by the various kinds of labour in industries. But, unfortunately, the experience is that the trade union leadership is not evincing enough interest in such a proposal. That is the experience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I cannot understand. Labour is not taking interest.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Trade union leadership.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We, the trade union leaders, want it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I don't want to give specific instances. The proposals are there to nominate persons from the trade unions backed by majority of representative trade unions and even then they are hesitating to nominate ; that is the experience.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only for Directors.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : At other levels also there is reluctance ; but in some cases they have cooperated in participation ; that is also true

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I want to know whether Government has any concrete proposal to avoid lockouts by the employers at their sweet whims and fancies.

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR : Just now we have no proposal but we give them advice as far as possible. They should not resort to lockout or avoid on some pretext or the other the enforcement of the law to get away from the clutches of the Ordinance.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He said he has no information as to how many factories are closed. I want to ask this information about closed factories. Has he in his information this figure as to how many factories have been closed down throughout India and since the passing of this Ordinance how many have been taken over by Government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : On the first point, information is being collected. We had information regarding Bengal that more than 400 factories were closed. In Maharashtra some other factories were closed. We are collecting information and we will place it on the Table of the House. On the point, after passing of the Ordinance what action was taken by State Government to reopen closed units, I can say that the process has just begun and I cannot say now how many have been reopened.

Shift in Foreign Policy of China

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*94. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed any shift in the foreign policy of China especially in relation to India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is noticeable trend towards greater normalcy in her external relations, including relations with India.

(b) The Government of India welcomes this trend and is making efforts for an improvement of relations between the two countries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I don't know what is happening.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी को आप दो बार मौका देते हैं और किसी को एक बार भी नहीं देते हैं— यह जस्ट नहीं है। मैं पहले से ही खड़ा हो रहा था। इसी वजह से हंगामे होते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करता हूं कि आप न्याय कीजिए, एक आदमी को एक बार तो मौका दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से बनर्जी साहब बोले हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम भी काम करते हैं, हम भी अपनी बात बोलेंगे। कम से कम एक बार मौका दीजिये, एक बार से ज्यादा मौका हम नहीं मांगते हैं।...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या इलाज

किया जाये। क्या हाउस को इसी तरह से चलना है? रोज का ही यह काम हो जाये तो बड़ी मुश्किल है, यह हाउस चलेगा नहीं। जो स्पीकर कहे उसको भी डायरेक्शन दी जाये कि एक बार करना है या दो बार करना है तो फिर कैसे चलेगा? (**व्यवधान**)...यह डिमोक्रैसी है ..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डिमोक्रैसी का मतलब है कि आप भी ठीक से देखिये हम लोगों को।...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप लोगों को शोर से चलना है तो यह चलेगा कभी नहीं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शोर नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि मैं तो प्रश्न पूछने के हेतु बराबर खड़ा हो रहा हूं। आप को मुझे भी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देना चाहिये क्योंकि आखिर मैं भी मजदूरों में काम करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाएं इस तरह चिल्लाते रहने से क्या फायदा है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In recent weeks, the exchange of friendly greetings between the Prime Minister of China and the Prime Minister of India and with the External Affairs Minister of India has been a welcome feature, as the hon. Minister has stated. In view of this new development in the relations between India and China, I would like to ask the following question. During the last few months, a constant discussion or dialogue was going on between India and China, though it may not have taken place openly, to restore full diplomatic relations between India and China, and it has assumed urgency in view of the present context of the situation in the world and the admission of China into the United Nations.

Since the discussion had been going on for the last few months, may I know whether Government have come to any conclusion and whether the full restoration of diplomatic relations, that is, the exchange of Ambassadors between India and China, is going to take place very soon and whether other cultural exchanges and trade visits etc. are also going to follow ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There has been no discussion as such on this specific question of upgrading the level of representation in either country to the level of Ambassador. We have already missions in the capitals of the two countries, and the question of upgrading the level of representation is a matter which can be decided by either Government even without a formal dialogue or discussion.

As regards the other two matters which he has mentioned, in the cultural field, there is already our table tennis team in Peking. In trade matters also, there is a chance. We are exploring the possibility of participating in the Canton Trade Fair. We are also exploring the possibility of China participating in the Asian Trade Fair that is being organised next year in Delhi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister did not complete the earlier part of his answer. I wanted to know whether there was going to be full restoration of diplomatic relations. He has not enlightened us on that. I hope he would enlighten us on that point before answering my second question which is this. May I know whether in view of the recent developments between India and China, which are very good features and the earlier letter which our Prime Minister wrote to the Prime Minister of China or the Government of China regarding the Bangla Desh Development, our diplomatic efforts in Peking or at the UN have been able to enlighten the Government as to the second thoughts of China with regard to Bangla Desh ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, the position has been clarified from time to time and that is that there is nothing in the way of either country deciding to upgrade the level of representation to the level of Ambassadors, ; we can send an Ambassador and they can also send an Ambassador, and there is greater likelihood of this happening today. I could not say the same thing months back.

About the question of our explaining the situation in Bangla Desh and the essentials of the Bangla Desh problem, we have made an effort in Peking through the head of our mission in Peking and also by remaining in touch with the head of the Chinese mission in Delhi to explain fully the problem of Bangla Desh. The hon. Member has said that there is further opportunity of doing so in New York. That also is already before us, and we will remain in touch with their representative in New York, to acquaint them with the essentials of the Bangla Desh problem.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चीन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पालिसी में परिवर्तन आया है और उसके आसार भी नमूदार हुए है तो इस बात को देखते हुए क्या इस बात की आशा है कि बंगला देश के मामले में वह किसी हद तक उनकी मदद कर सकेगा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I need hardly reiterate the position that what is happening in Bangla Desh is a fight between the freedom fighters and the military rulers. In that respect, the leaders of the People's Republic of China have taken some stand. It is very difficult for me to answer the question as framed by the hon. member. I cannot really answer as to what is going to be the attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Suppose there is a confrontation between India and Pakistan ; what will be their stand ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Prime Minister, during the course of her recent foreign tour, sought the good offices of the French Government to assist in the process of normalisation of relations with China. In this eagerness to resume relations with China, have Government requested some other governments also to assist ? Secondly, the Prime Minister was also pleased to say during the course of her tour that she would be prepared to discuss Aksai Chin with China ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, I would like to say that it is not correct that the Prime Minister has requested the Government of France to extend their good offices for normalisation of relations with China.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It appeared in all the papers.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, it is good that he has given me an opportunity to clarify the position. What has appeared in the newspapers is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We should have contradicted it then and there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is the occasion for contradiction.

As I said, it is not correct that we have sought the good offices of the Government of France for normalisation of relations between India and China. Both countries China and India have missions and we have diplomatic relations with each other. It is not a type of situation in which a country may not have relations with China so that it has to seek the good offices of other countries. It is not necessary in our case because we have direct contacts and we talk to them and they talk to us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Prime Minister said that she wanted to have normalisation. This was her first policy statement after becoming the Prime Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : One step towards normalisation of relations is the upgradation of the level of representation, then resuming trade, then restarting cultural contacts. These are all contacts with each other. I do not know what was possibly in the mind of the hon. member when he got up on this issue.

Then it is mentioned that the Prime Minister is reported to have said that she is prepared to discuss Aksai Chin. So far as I am aware of the press report on that subject, it is a fact that somebody put a question as to 'whether you are prepared to normalise relations with China notwithstanding the border question', to which she said, yes, she is prepared to normalise relations. Then she added that the border question could also be discussed. We

should read that in that context rather than take out a sentence in a disjointed manner from it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There was a specific reference to Aksai Chin.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Sir, in the context of the present efforts of our Government to normalise and improve our relations with China, and also in the context of the favourable response that it has already got from the Chinese side also, is it not a policy or should it not be the policy of the Government not to rub Chinese susceptibilities on the wrong side ? In that context, what explanation have we to allow a delegation from Taiwan to attend an international conference here—the Asian and Pacific Contractors' Conference ? Our mission in Hong Kong actually refused them a visa, but the next day, foreigner who is a naturalised subject of Taiwan, flew to Bangkok and got the visa there. I do not understand this conflicting attitude taken by the two missions. This gentleman who went to Bangkok is a naturalised citizen of Taiwan. He seems to be very knowledgeable ; when Hong Kong refused, he seems to have had influences there—in our embassy in Bangkok—and he got the visa immediately from there. Was it done with the knowledge of the External Affairs Ministry here, or, how could this be done, and why is no care is taken that the Chinese are rightly susceptible to any friendliness towards Taiwan ? When our Government does not recognise Taiwan, why has this Taiwan delegation been allowed to come to the capital, and from the 15th, they started their conference ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the Government of the People's Republic of China is fully aware of our very clear attitude towards Taiwan. We have never recognised Taiwan and we do not believe in the two-China theory and we recognise that there is only one China, and the legitimate government of that China is the Government of the People's Republic of China. Our position is quite clear.

I do not think that we should rub the susceptibilities of any country in the wrong way, and any action that we take should not be interpreted as any effort or lack of effort to rub or not to rub any country on the wrong side. We should not rub any country on the wrong side, whatever may be the country.

So far as this limited issue of some Taiwanese getting the visa is concerned, I would frankly say that I myself personally am not happy about this matter. What happened was, that this group of people applied for a visa in our mission in Hong Kong on the plea that they want to come to India to attend a conference. We have given standing instructions that any facility by way of a visa asked for by any representative of Taiwan, if they want to come to attend any conference, has to be rejected. So, on that basis, our mission in Hong Kong turned down their request.

I would also like to add that we have not been so strict in the matter of giving tourist visas. We have originally kept to the Ministry here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Earning foreign exchange.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Let me finish, and you can have your comment afterwards. We were originally controlling the issue of visas even for tourist purposes from Delhi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : American pressure.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think he believes in pressure, because he is subjected to pressure. We do not believe in any pressure from any quarter. Rest assured, Mr. Bosu

So far as this question of the right to issue tourist visas is concerned, we have entrusted this to some of our missions abroad, and Bangkok happened to be one such mission. So, this team then applied to our mission in Bangkok, saying not that they were coming as a delegation but as tourists, and according to the instructions that were there, they have issued the visas. But I am unhappy about this event, and we are revising our instructions to our missions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him complete his answer. What is the position ? Has the delegation come here or not ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are here now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are they going to act as tourists or attend the conference ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is freedom in our country, and after a person comes here, it is very difficult to control his actual functioning in the country

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will they attend the conference ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know. It is a non-official conference. It is for the conference people to allow them or not.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : This is a very serious matter. It seriously impinges . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained the position. There is not going to be a debate on it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Has China expressed any desire to settle the boundary dispute between India and China amicably, and if not, will the dispute be kept in cold storage permanently ?

MR. SPEAKER : Where have you gone, from the visa to the boundaries ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Kuan-hua, the leader of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, in his first speech has referred to political developments through-out the world, but his speech is conspicuous by its silence on the developments in the Indian sub-continent.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask your question. This is not a debate going on.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am putting the question now.

In view of the Foreign Minister's statement that the People's Republic of China has got a definite stand so far as Bangla Desh is concerned, I would like to know what that stand is.

MR. SPEAKER : Put it in the context of the question, improvement of relations with China, not Bangla Desh.

SHRI P. K. DEO : He is completely silent on the developments in the Indian sub-continent, but at the same time the Foreign Minister says that they have got a definite stand. So, I would like to know what stand they have on the Bangla Desh issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed this question just to get rid of it, otherwise it is not relevant.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think that their silence on the question of Bangla Desh should be a matter of complaint for Pakistan not for us.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस के ऊपर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल करना चाहता हूं, उस के लिये मैं कितनी बार खड़ा हुआ, मुझे मौका मिलना चाहिए ।... **(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब किसी को भी वक्त नहीं मिलेगा ।

The Question Hour is over now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have called me.

MR. SPEAKER : I swear I have not seen this anywhere else. This is the only Parliament where you do it.

मैंने किसी जगह भी यह नहीं देखा कि स्पीकर से कोई इस प्रकार कहे कि मैं इतनी दफा खड़ा हुआ या मैं कल खड़ा हुआ था और मुझे मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बार बार खड़ा नहीं होता। इस पर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल मुझे करना था जिस के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ लेकिन आप ने हमें एक भी सवाल करने नहीं दिया । जिस सवाल पर हमें पूछना होता है उस पर पूछने ही नहीं देते ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Arising

out of what the hon. Minister has said, may I ask whether it is a fact that a delegation of people from Taiwan was allowed to enter this country wihtout a valid passport, if so why ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : How can anybody be allowed to come here without either a passport or valid travel documents ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What passport did they carry ? You do not recognise the Taiwan passport. How did you allow this group of people who did not have to valid passport to come to this country ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If the hon. Member is interested in details, I will supply him the details. A person can come here on passport, he can also come on an identity certificate, there are other travel documents also, on the basis of which a person can travel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Did they have identity certificates ? What documents did they carry ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have already exceeded the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Was there not American pressure to allow them to come to our country without passports ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I absolutely refute that there was any American pressure. The hon. Member has an obsession about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They held no passports. Their own passport is not valid.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody listens to me from either side.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our trying to improve relations with Peking is an eye-opener to Taiwan, but not for Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I make a specific charge against you that you have allowed these people to come without valid passports. You cannot defend it.

SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN : On a point of order. Members go no talking or creating disturbance without putting questions, and we are able to finish only three or four questions Others do not get an opportunity to put their questions. Also, some Members are permitted to put a question for ten minutes with preamble etc. Instead of putting a question, they make a speech. This is also being allowed. So, I submit you should find out a way to get through at least 10 to 15 questions. The questions must be short.

MR. SPEAKER : You are submitting what I have been submitting to the House. This House is really its own master, and I am made a slave of the master here You have put as Speaker to guide the proceedings. Since this Parliament started, I have felt that I am helpless in this because by shouting, by making is, they try to shut out others. I seek our co-operation. Parliament cannot run on like this. I request you kindly to allow me to regulate the proceedings. When I ask them to finish, they do not finish but go on, on and on. After all, I have a threat which cannot stand too long.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Anti-India propaganda in Primary Schools in Pakistan

*95. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students of primary classes in Pakistani schools are being taught anti-India lessons every day for half-an-hour ;

(b) whether any protest note has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan in this behalf ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) We have no information to this effect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repatriates from Ceylon

*96. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons repatriated to India from Ceylon during the month of October, 1971 and anticipated during November, 1971.

(b) whether Government are aware of the complaints that adequate transport facilities are not provided for these repatriates ; and

(c) the facilities provided for the repatriates for rehabilitation in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 5989 persons arrived during the month of October, 1971. No repatriation is expected during November, due to the suspension of the ferry service with effect from 30th October, 1971, to the first week of January, 1972, because of monsoon.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 1035/71]

Recovery of Indian currency in Ceylon

*97. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Ceylon Police have recovered crores of rupees in Indian currency which are said to be forged in Ceylon ?

(b) if so, the total amount so recovered ;

(c) whether the Government of Ceylon have approached the Government of India for the acceptance of the currency : and

(d) is so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ceylon Police have found counterfeit Indian currency notes worth Rs. 6,56,300/=.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Taking over of more Coal Mines

*98. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(b) whether Government purpose to take over the management of coal mines which produce the coal being used as fuel by the cammon man of the country ; and

(b) the time by which these mines also are proposed to be taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Closures of South Parasia Colliery, Asansol

*99. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the sixty days' notice of closure served on the workers of the South Parasia Colliery, Asansol by the management on the 11th September, 1971 ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government to stop the closure thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A hand written representation in Hindi signed by about 165 workmen seeking Government's intervention in the matter for preventing closure was received. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj, intervened in the matter and the closure notice was withdrawn on the 5th November, 1971.

Influx of Bangla Desh refugees

*100. SHRI S. N. MISRA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ;

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees who have crossed over from Bangla Desh uptill 31st October, 1971 and the rate of their present arrival ; with break-up community-wise ;

(b) the daily expenditure and the total expenditure incurred on these refugees so far and the estimated expenditure during the current year ;

(c) the quantity of rations or doles given to these refugees ;

(d) the number of them provided with shelter and provision made for regular supply of food, clothing and medical requisites ; and

(e) the number of deaths among them from diseases or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement-I). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 1036/71] Community-wise figures of refugees are not maintained.

(b) The total expenditure so far incurred is not available at present as upto date reports from the various State Governments etc. have not been received. The average daily per capita expenditure is, however, of the order of about Rs. 3/- per day. It has been estimated that during the current financial year the total estimated expenditure would be about Rs. 525 crores on the basis of the prescribed scales of ration and other services and facilities.

(c) A statement (Statement-II) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 1036/71]

(d) Although it has not been possible to provide shelter to all the refugees seeking shelter in Camps immediately on their arrival, because of continued heavy influx, arrangements have been made to provide shelter to about 6 million refugees either in '*Bashas*' (huts) or under cover of tents, tarpaulins or Plastic Sheets procured through the UN Focal Point or other-wise. Continued efforts are being made to provide shelter to those who remain uncovered and also those who are still trekking in.

Necessary arrangements for regular supply of food through the Food Corporation of India, and of medicines, to the refugees living in camps have already been made. Arrangements for supply of clothing, woollen sweaters and blankets are in hand.

(e) A statement showing the information available regarding the number of deaths due to diseases is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement-III). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 1036/71] No statistics relating to deaths on account of old age or other normal causes are maintained.

Beedi-Cigar Act

*101. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that certain sections of the Beedi-Cigar Act have been struct down by the High Court of Kerala ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. While disposing of Original Petition No. 3022 of 1968 and several other petitions, the High Court of Kerala in a Single Judge judgement dated 25th June 1971 has declared sections 2 (g) (a) and 2 (m) of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, void ; and has directed that the words "in relation to other labour" in section 2 (g) (b) shall be deleted. The High Court has declared that sections 21 (3), 26 and 27 of the Act are not applicable to home workers. Rule 29 of the Kerala Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules 1968, fixing maximum limits for rejection of sub-standard Beedis has also been struck down.

(b) Steps are being taken to file an appeal before a Division Bench of the High Court.

अकाली नेता डा० जगजीत सिंह को पारपत्र देना

*102. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब के अकाली नेता डा० जग-

जीत सिंह को विदेशों की यात्रा करने के लिए पारपात्र किस तिथि को जारी किया था और उक्त पारपात्र किन-किन देशों की यात्रा के लिए दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने विदेशों की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान भारत मे सिक्किम्तान की स्थापना हेतु समर्थन प्राप्त करने के लिए सितम्बर के महीने मे कई राष्ट्र विरोधी वक्तव्य दिये थे ; और

(ग) सरकार का उनका पारपत्र रद्द करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) डा० जगजीत सिंह को, यूरोप के सभी देशो (पुर्तगाल को छोड़कर), सोवियत रूस, इगलैण्ड, अमरीका, कनाडा, बर्मा, थाईदेश, मलेशिया, सिगापुर, हागकांग, फिलिपीन, जापान, लेब्नान, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, दक्षिण यमन जनतत्र (अदन) के लिए, दिल्ली मे 30 अगस्त, 1969 को, पासपोर्ट सख्या आई 770264 जारी किया गया था, जो 29 अगस्त, 1972 तक के लिए वैध हे ।

इससे पहले उन्हें, इग्लैड, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, लैबनान, अदन, स्विटजरलैंड, इटली, फ्रास, जर्मनी, बेलजियम, नीदरलैण्ड्स, लग्जमबर्ग और पाकिस्तान क लिये, दिल्ली मे 21 मार्च, 1956 को पासपोर्ट सख्या आई 350476 जारी किया गया था । जब उन्होने आवेदन किया था तो इस पासपोर्ट को रद्द करके उन्हें लौटा दिया गया था और एक नया पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मामले की जाच की जा रही है ।

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant in Kanpur

*103. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal submitted by the U. P. Industrial Development Corporation to set up mini steel plant for producing special steel at Kanpur has been approved by the Centre ;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed mini steel plant is likely to be set up ;

(c) the employment potential and production capacity of the proposed plant ; and

(d) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s U. P. State Industrial Corporation, Kanpur on 28.6.71 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking in UP for the manufacture of mild steel billets from scrap in an electric are furnace cum continuous casting unit. It is presumed that the question refers to this unit. The exact location of the plant in the State has not been indicated by the Corporation.

(b) The Corporation hope to start production in 18 months.

(c) The unit will have a capacity to produce 100,000 tonnes of mild steel billets per annum and is expected to provide employment to 740 persons in managerial, supervisory, clerical, labour and other categories.

(d) The fixed assets of the project have been indicated to be Rs. 480 lakhs.

Report of Technical Committee on collapse of roof in Steel Melting Shop at Rourkela Steel Plant

*104. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical Committee set up to investigate the collapse of roof in the Steel Melting Shop of Rourkela Steel Plant has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations and findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the

Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT 1037/71]

Arrears of dues and levy from Stevedores to the Mormugao Dock Labour Board

*105. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrears of dues and levy were pending till the 30th June from the 12 Stevedores to the Mormugao Dock Labour Board ;

(b) if so, the exact balance of the Stevedores as due and the date from which the arrears are pending ;

(c) the reasons for the failure of the recovery of these dues and who was responsible for the same ; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulter Stevedores as per Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 29/- Lakhs including the disputed amount of Rs. 3.5 lakhs towards payments of additional hazerees on Ferromo Barges. These arrears have occumulated over a period of last two years.

(c) The Stevedores have not paid the dues in time inspite of repeated instructions. They pleaded their inability to pay the dues in time mainly because of the payments they had to make on account of Wage Board recommendations and Barge Crew Award. Some of the Stevedoring members who are not exporters had to realise from their principals the incidence of increase in the cost per working ton. The administrative Body is responsible for the failure to recover the arrears.

(d) The Mormugao Dock Labour Board in resolution passed in the Board's meeting held on 30th June, 1971 authorised the Deputy Chairman to recover the dues from the Stevedores and take action against the defaulting Stevedores.

Bonus formula for advance-payment

*106. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers will receive an advance ranging from 5 per cent to 8-1/3 per cent depending on the profits of each industrial unit under a new formula of the Bonus Act ;

(b) whether the workers of the departmentally-run organizations and those covered by the Pay Commission will also receive the "advance" ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). An *ad hoc* formula for payment of advances pending review of the Bonus Act has been evolved. It envisages advances ranging from 1 to 4-1/3%. As the Bonus Act is not applicable to workers of the Departmental Public Sector Undertakings the advances envisaged under the *ad hoc* fromula are not payaple to them.

Dispersal of Bangla Desh Refugees

*107. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made for speedy dispersal of evacuees outside West Bengal ;

(b) the number and location of camps so far opened in West Bengal and in other States with respective number of evacuees settled there ;

(c) how far the Camp Commandants are authorised to meet immediate requirements of the new arrivals such as clothing, medicines and cooking materials etc ; and

(d) the organisational set-up in the Camps for maintaining disciplined order of things in co-operation with the inmates thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Apart from shifting refugees from border areas to large-sized camps within West Bengal, about 2.51 lakhs refugees have been dispersed to Central Transit Camps in other States.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Camp Commandants are authorised to meet the immediate requirements of essential items such as food and shelter t

the refugees on their arrival. Other items such as clothing., cooking material, medicines etc. are arranged through centralized agencies and despatched to various camps where they are distributed to the inmates of the Camps according to prescribed scale.

(d) Each camp is headed by a Commandant of appropriate rank who is assisted by Camp Assistants or Sewak/Sewikas who maintain close liaison between the Camp authorities and the inmates.

STATEMENT

State Camps

State	No. of Camps.	Inside Camps.	Outside Camps	Total
West Bengal	503	50,88,755	22,74,684	73,63,439
Assam	27	2,13,223	88,846	3,02,069
Meghalaya	17	5,80,886	75,684	6,56,570
Tripura	273	8,72,183	5,38,400	14,10,583
Bihar	7	9,282	...	9,282
	827	67,64,329	29,77,614	* 97,41,943

*Out of 97,41,943 refugees from East Bengal 4,54,787 refugees have been accommodated in Central Camps as indicated below :—

State	No. of camps	Total Population
West Bengal	6	1,11,342
Tripura	3	66,794
Assam	3	25,631
Bihar	1	28,091
Madhya Pradesh	5	2,12,636
Uttar Pradesh	1	10,293
	19	4,54,787

Assessment of Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries under E.S I.S.

*108. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of working of the hospitals and dispensaries run under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the assessment made ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The working of the hospitals and dispensaries under the Employee's State Insurance Scheme, *inter-alia* was reviewed by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme Review Committee which was set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. Copies of the Committee's Report have already been placed before the Parliament.

Revision of Indo-Sikkim Treaty

*109. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for revision of

the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950 is gaining ground in Sikkim ;

(b) whether Government gre aware that an American Senator, Mr. Charles Percy, on the occasion of his visit to Gangtok during August publicity stated that India's relationship with Sikkim "did give a tinge of colonial colour" ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Some circles in Sikkim have been suggesting minor modifications in the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950, but there is no evidence to suggest that there is any substantial support for any material revision of the Treaty.

(b) and (c). Government have seen a report to this effect in the "Sikkim" fortnightly which has, however, not been confirmed. In any case Government do not think it necessary to react to alleged statements of foreign nationals.

Reduction of working hours for Plantation workers

*110. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RLHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to reduce the maximum weekly working hours for adults, working in the plantations from 58-54 hours to 48 hours ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND RLHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The National Commission on Labour recommended in their report *inter alia* that the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 should be amended to reduce the maximum weekly hours of work prescribed for adults from 54 to 48. This recommendation, along with other recommendations of the Commission, was placed before the Industrial Committee on Plantations at the meeting held in July 1970 and was approved by the Committee. The question of amending the Act is under consideration.

बंगला देश की समस्या का हल

*111. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री पीलू मोदी :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने शिमला में हाल में यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि बंगला देश समस्या का राजनीतिक हल पाकिस्तान के वर्तमान ढांचे के अन्तर्गत भी हो सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में घोषित अपनी नीति से पीछे हट रही है तथा क्या यह बंगला देश के मुक्ति सेनानियों और उनके नेताओं के हितों के प्रतिकूल होगा, जो पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता के लिए संघर्षरत है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान के वर्तमान ढांचे के अन्तर्गत कोई राजनीतिक हल किये जाने पर क्या 9 लाख शरणार्थी अपने घर वापस जा सकेंगे ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ख). 8 अक्तूबर 1971 को शिमला में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति की बैठक में अपने भाषण में मैंने दूसरी बातों के अलावा यह भी कहा था कि :

> "बंगला देश में ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा करके ही कोई समाधान निकाला जा सकता है जिनसे इन शरणार्थियों की वापसी सुविधाजनक हो सके ;...कि राजनीतिक समाधान ही ऐसा समाधान है जो जनता के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को स्वीकार्य होगा; और स्वीकार्य समाधान वही हो सकता है जो बंगला देश के लोगों को मंजूर हो और बंगला देश के लोगों ने शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान और "अवामी लीग" में अपना विश्वास और अपनी आस्था बहुत साफ शब्दों में प्रकट कर दी है... हमें वही स्वीकार्य होगा जो उन लोगों को स्वीकार्य है जिन्हें बंगला देश की जनता पहले ही चुन चुकी है और पाकिस्तान के

सैनिक निकायों से कोई भी समझौता करना इन्ही निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों का काम है। यह समझौता स्वतन्त्रता के आधार पर हो सकता है और अधिक रवायत्तता के आधार पर भी—जो भी निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को, जो पहले ही निर्वाचित किए जा चुके है उनको, स्वीकार्य हो, और यही एक मात्र उपाय है जिससे बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को रोका जा सकता है और बंगला देश में ऐसी परिस्थितिया पैदा की जा सकती है जिनमें वहा के शरणार्थियों को वापसी सुगम हो सके।"

ऊपर के उद्धरण से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि यह प्रश्न किसी गलफहमी पर आधारित है जो हमारे कुछ अखबारों मे मेरे भाषण के अधूरे और गलत ढंग मे प्रकाशित अंशो के कारण पैदा हुई है।

Kashmir shown as Pakistan's Territory on World Hockey Cup

*112 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has engraved on the "World Hockey Cup" a map showing Kashmir as Pakistan's territory ; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with Pakistan Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir

Purchase of Arms by Pakistan from East European Countries

*113. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a Pakistani freighter "Mainamati" carried arms from some East European countries ;

(b) the names of the countries from which these arms were purchased ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Pakistani freighter "Mainamati" arrived in Karachi in August/September, 1971, after calling at ports in Turkey and Yugoslavia. According to press reports, it had carried some arms and ammunition. However, there is no evidence of such arms having been procured from any East European countries.

(c) Government have been assured by governments of East European countries that they are not supplying any arms and ammunition to Pakistan.

Minister of External Affair's Visit to U. S. A.

*114 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently visited U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, whether he discussed with U. S. Government the question of continuing U. S. arms aid and financial assistance to Pakistan ; and

(c) the results of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) I visited U. S. A. in June last.

(b) Yes, Sir. I did so during my visit to U. S. A. in June last. My visit to New York in September/October last was for attending the U. N. General Assembly.

(c) I made a statement in the House on 25th June, 1971 on my visit to various countries including the U. S. A. There was also an exhaustive discussion on the subject in the Lok Sabha on 28th June.

Delegations sent Abroad by Government

*115. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA ;

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Central Ministers and other delegations recently visited foreign countries to seek support for India's stand on Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, the outcome of these visits ;

(c) the composition of these delegations ;

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred thereon including the foreign exchange ; and

(e) the reasons for not utilising the services of our diplomats abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A number of Central Ministers and other delegations recently visited foreign countries to impress upon them the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for a political solution with the already elected representatives of Bangla Desh so as to ensure the early return of the refugees to their homeland in safety and human dignity.

(b) All the countries visited have in varying degrees appreciated the stand of the Government of India. There is a growing realisation of the international resposibility for the refugees and of the urgent need for the creation of conditions inside Bangla Desh to stop their further influx and facilitate the return of those already in India. It is increasingly understood that the military junta in Pakistan must come to terms with the already elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1038/71].

(e) The services of our diplomats abroad were utilised fully. These high level visits as Special Representatives have added to the efforts made by our diplomats and resulted in stressing the gravity of the situation and ensuring that our stand is fully appreciated at the highest level in the countries visited.

Visit by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister

*116. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister visited India in the third week of October, 1971 ; and

(b) whether the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister also discussed the latest situation in Bangla Desh and the tension on the Indo-Pakistan borders ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. N. P. Firyubin visited New Delhi in the fourth week of October this year.

(b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the visit is placed on the Table of the House.

Joint Press Release Mutual Consultations

Consultations between representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by the Deputy Minister Mr. N. P. Firyubin and representatives of the External Affairs Ministry of India headed by Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary and Shri S. K. Banerji, Secretary, (East), were held in Delhi from October 22 to October 25, 1971.

The leader of the Soviet Delegation, Mr. N. P. Firyubin, called on the President of India, the Prime Minister, the Minister of External Affairs and the Chairman, Policy Planning Committee. In the course of talks there was an exchange of views on questions of bilateral relations as well as international questions of mutual interest.

The Consultations took place in accordance with the existing practice of annual bilateral consultations and also under Article IX of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Corporation. These consultations were held in connection with the present tense situation in the Indian sub-continent which threatens the cause of peace in this region. The two sides were in full agreement in their assessment of the situation.

The consultations were held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, mutual confidence and understanding, and manifested and identity of views on the subject discussed.

शरणार्थी बस्तियों में पट्टे की राशि में वृद्धि

*117. डा० सकटा प्रसाद : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अनुरोध किया है कि शरणार्थी बस्तियों के मकानों तथा प्लाटों के लिए पट्टे की राशि में वृद्धि नहीं की जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्रवाई करने का है ; और

(ग) इस वृद्धि के कारण समाज के किस वर्ग को अधिक हानि होगी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। दिल्ली प्रशासन से हमें केवल सकल की प्रति-लिपि प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्थित पुनर्वास बस्तियों में प्लाटों के बारे में ग्राउन्ड रेन्ट में कमी करने की सिफारिश की गयी थी। इस मामले की जांच की गई थी और दिल्ली प्रशासन की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया।

Reopening of Offices of Industrial Concerns in West Bengal

*118. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of action taken by Government on the representation of the Unions and Associations of workers in West Bengal regarding the reopening of those offices and factories of Dalmia Jain, Sahu Jain, Tatas and Modies, which are under closure since February, 1970 ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the names of such offices and factories which are under closure since February, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House, after it is received.

Arrears of Employees Provident Fund

*119. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arrears of the Employees Provident Fund have increased manifold in recent years ;

(b) if so, the arrears of the Provident Fund from the employers as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to collect the arrears ; and

(d) the number of cases instituted against the defaulters for the misuse of Provident Fund money ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :

(i) and (ii). The arrears have been steadily rising over the years. At the end of March, 1971, the un-exempted establishments defaulted in payment of a sum of about Rs. 1649 lakhs as provident fund contributions.

(c) Legal action by way of prosecution and recovery proceedings under the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is taken against the defaulting un-exempted establishments. In suitable cases, complaints are filed under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code. Penal damages are also levied under section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Besides, the defaults have been brought to the notice of the employers' and workers' Organisations. Methods of persuation are also adopted so that the defaulting unexempted establishments could pay the dues to the maximum extent possible.

(d) The number of prosecutions launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 against the defaulting unexempted establishments stood at 42,043 upto 31-4-71.

Release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman

*120. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trial against Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is still continuing or it has been concluded ;

(b) whether Government have information regarding the requests made by different countries and other international organisations to the Government of Pakistan for release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman ;

(c) whether he is aware of the condition of health and prison facilities received by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and where he has been kept detained ; and

(d) the latest position regarding the possibility of his release as known to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Pakistani military regime is trying to project to the international community that the so called trial, in camera, of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman by a military tribunal is continuing. Government have seen press reports that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman has been provided with some facilities. We continue to be greatly exercised over his safety and well being. Government of India have condemned this farcical trial and pointed out the serious consequences that might flow from this continuing farce. Many other governments have impressed on the military regime of Pakistan the necessity of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's early release.

(d) We believe that the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman can result in an immediate defusing of the situation but we doubt if the military rulers of Pakistan will have the wisdom to take such a step.

Deposits of Graphite in Kerala

601. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Geological Survey has been conducted in Nedumangadu Kerala to find out the deposits of Graphite in that area ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of exploration done by the Geological Survey of India in the Nedumangad Taluk, Trivandrum district, Kerala, graphite occurrences were located near Vellanad, Kuttichal and Changa. The estimated reserves of graphite ore in Vellanad-Changa area are 3000 tonnes.

(c) The deposits are too small for any viable exploitation in the public sector.

Shelter given by Pak High Commission to Unauthorised Pak Nationals

602. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi has given shelter to some Pak Nationals who have entered India illegally after the Bangla Desh crisis ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons with the High Commission ; and

(c) the steps which the Government of India have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi, there are 4 Pakistani nationals (one family consisting of 3 and one single person) who have been given shelter in that Mission.

(c) The Pakistan High Commission was requested on the 13th September, 1971 to direct these Pakistani nationals to report to the concerned Indian Police authorities in order that appropriate action could be taken against them. The High Commission was reminded on the 14th October. No reply has been received from that Mission so far.

अनुसूचित जातियों के अध्यापकों के दिल्ली में विस्थापितों की कालोनियों में प्लाटों की नीलामी

603. **श्री अम्बेश :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा अभी भी नई दिल्ली स्थित विस्थापितों की कालोनियों (लाजपत नगर, मालवीय नगर, कीर्ति नगर) में कुछ प्लाटो की नीलामी की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त प्लाटों को अनुसूचित जातियों के सरकारी अध्यापकों को सरकारी दर पर एलाट करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां। मालवीय नगर और लाजपत नगर में कुछ प्लाट है जिनका निपटान करना अभी शेष है। विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 के अन्तर्गत इनको नीलाम द्वारा बेचने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। ऐसी कोई योजना नही है।

Foreign Technical know-how for Mines and Metals Projects

604. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2025 on the 9th March, 1970 regarding foreign technical know-how for mines and metals projects and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, what is that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information has since been collected and a statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1023/71].

Failure of Joint Councils

605. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article published in the "Free Labour World" of the International Council of Free Trade Unions from Brussels, Belgium, in October, 1971 issue on the failures of Joint Councils in India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to arrest the decline in the number of Joint Management Councils in India ;

(d) the manner in which Government contemplate introducing Joint Management Councils in all the Public Sector Undertakings run by various Ministries and give a lead to the private sector ; and

(e) whether any legislation is contemplated to make Joint Management Councils a compulsory entity ?

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The article published in the "Free Labour World" of International Council of Free Trade Unions in October, 1971 regarding the Joint Management Councils in India has not yet come to the notice of Government, which is, however, considering the assessment made by the National Commission on Labour and its recommendations. The finding of the Commission *inter-alia* was that if the Councils have not gained much support, it is because the employers as well as the workers' organisations have not taken them in earnest. Where, however, the parties have taken the Councils seriously, they have shown results. The recommendations of the Commission are being processed in consultation with the interests concerned. At present, the Joint Management Councils are functioning in 80 undertakings—31 in public sector and 49 in private sector undertakings.

(e) No, Sir.

Bipartite agreements signed by Management of Rourkela Steel Plant with Labour Unions

606. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bipartite agreements signed by the Rourkela Steel Plant Management with the various Labour Unions there during the last three years, year-wise and upto the end of October, 1971 ;

(b) the names of recognised unions in existence there during each of the above said years, year-wise ; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made or is proposed to be made to streamline the industrial relations set up at Rourkela ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The number of bipartite agreements signed by the Management of Rourkela Steel Plant are as follows :

Year	No. of Agreements	Remarks
1968	Nil	—
1969	1	On 12.7.1969 with Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha.
1970	3	Two agreements dated 25.3.70 and 27.3.70 with North Orissa Workers' Union and one agreement dated 25.8.70 with Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha.
1971	3	With Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha. Two on 2.7.71 and the third on 25.9.71.

(b) The name of recognised Unions are furnished below :

1. Rourkela Steel Plant	Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha from 1968 onwards.
2. Barsua Iron Mines	From 1968 till date—North Orissa Workers' Union.
	The recognition of North Orissa Workers' Union was withdrawn from 21.10.70 and Barsua Iron Mines Mazdoor Union was recognised from that date. However, North Orissa Workers' Union obtained an injunction from Court and the recognition of Barsua Iron Mines Mazdoor Union has been kept in abeyance.
3. Purnapana Lime-stone and Dolomite	1968 North Orissa Workers' Union. October 1969 till date—Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha.
	On 5.2.1969 Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha was recognised and NOWU was de-recognised. The latter obtained an injunction from a Court against its de-recognition. The injunction was vacated on 30.9.69 and thus Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha is the recognised Union since then.
4. Ispat Lime-stone Quarry, Satna	1968 till date—Rourkela Project Mazdoor Union

(c) The labour situation is continuously assessed by the Management and changes in the organisational set-up are made whenever necessary.

Bipartite agreements signed by the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant with Labour Unions

607. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bipartite agreements signed by Bhilai Steel Plant management with various labour unions there during the last three years, year-wise and upto end of October, 1971 ;

(b) the number of recognised unions in existence there during each of the above said years, year-wise ; and the names thereof ; and

(c) whether any expert assessment has been made or is proposed to be made to stream-line the industrial relations set-up at Bhilai ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The number of bipartite agreements signed by the management of Bhilai Steel Plant within the various Unions during the last 3 years is indicated below :

Year	No. of agreements
1969	110
1970	190
1971	98
Total	398

(b) The Steel Workers' Union was recognised as the representative Union for this Steel Plant in 1960 and continues to be the recognised Union.

In the captive mines, the Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh was recognised in July, 1971 for the Danitola Quartzite Mines and the Balaghat Manganese Mines. Prior to this, there was no recognised Union in these mines. There has been and continues to be no recognised Union in the other captive mines.

(c) No, Sir.

Labour cases settled through Voluntary Arbitration

608. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1152 on the 3rd June, 1971 regarding labour cases which went in settlement through voluntary Arbitration and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information, which is to be collected from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations besides Central Government agencies in respect of cases falling in Central Sphere, has not yet been received from some State Governments despite repeated reminders. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House soon after the remaining parties have supplied the requisite information.

Bipartite agreements signed by Durgapur Steel Plant with Labour Unions

609. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bipartite agreements signed between the management of Durgapur Steel Plant and various Labour Unions during the last three years, year-wise, and upto the end of 1971, and Union-wise ;

(b) the names of Unions recognised by the management of Durgapur Steel Plant during each of the above years, year-wise ;

(c) whether despite the large number of bilateral agreements, the industrial relations at the Durgapur continued to be at their lowest ebb ; and

(d) if so, whether any assessment has been made or proposed to be made with a view to obviating the root-cause thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The following statement gives the number of bipartite agreements that have been arrived

at between the Management of Durgapur Steel Plant and various Labour Unions :

S. No.	Name of Unions	1968	1969	1970	1971	Total
1.	Hindustan Steel Workers' Union.	2	1	5	3	11
2.	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union	8	12	23	11	54
3.	Hindustan Steel Security Staff Association.	—	1	1	—	2
	Total	10	14	29	14	67

(b) The following are the names of unions recognised by the Management of the Durgapur Steel Plant :—

1968	Hindustan Steel Workers' Union
1969 (Upto 4.10.69)	Hindustan Steel Workers' Union
1969 (from 5.10.69)	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union
1970	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union
1971	Hindustan Steel Employees' Union

(c) The industrial relations at Durgapur Steel Plant continue to be unsatisfactory despite these agreements.

(d) Constant attempts are being made to improve the industrial relations situation. Towards this end, a Joint Forum has recently been set up consisting of the representatives of all the Unions and the Management

Survey of Minerals in States

610. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to survey minerals in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and in the Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur and NEFA areas up till now ; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a).and (b) The Geological Survey of India has been conductmg geological mapping and mineral investigations in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and in the Union Territories of Tripura, Manipur and NEFA for the last several years and such surveys are continuing. As a result of these investigations, various mineral deposits have been located in these States.

A statement showing the various minerals located, the estimated reserves etc. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1024/71].

Stoppage of United States Aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

611. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from United States that they would stop relief funds for Bangla Desh refugees in India ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the communication ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Accidents

612. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial accidents

during 1970-71 and the number of workers killed in such accidents ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to arrest this increase and tighten safety measures ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1025/71].

Indo-Australian Talks

613. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any annual bilateral talks between the External Affairs Ministers of India and Australia were held in New Delhi in the month of October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Fifth Consultative Meeting between officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia was held in New Delhi on October 19, 20 and 21, 1971.

(b) A joint press statement issued after the conclusion of the talks is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following is the text of a joint press statement issued in New Delhi after the signing of the Cultural Agreement between India and Australia :

2. The Fifth Consultative Meeting between officials of the Ministry of External Affairs of India and of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia was held at New Delhi on October 19th, 20th and 21st, 1971. The Australian Delegation consisted of Sir Keith Waller, CBE, Permanent Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Patrick Shaw, CBE, High Commissioner for Australia in India and Mr. Peter Henderson, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs. They were assisted by Mr. I. E. Nicholson, Deputy High Commissioner and other officers of the Australian High Commission. The Indian delegation consisted of Shri T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, Shri S. K. Banerji and Shri P. N. Menon, Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs. They were assisted by Shri S. Krishnamurti, High Commissioner for India in Australia and other officials of the Government of India.

3. The discussions took place with the customary frankness and cordiality. It was reaffirmed that these periodic discussions led to better understanding and hence to the greater strengthening of the close and friendly relations between India and Australia. The two sides were able to exchange views on a wide range of international questions, special stress being laid on Asia, and also on bilateral relations, in the economic, educational, scientific, cultural and technical fields.

4. A cultural agreement between the two countries has also been signed. An increase in exchanges and further cooperation is expected to take place.

Equal Pay for Equal Qualifications

614. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce "Equal pay for equal qualifications" procedure in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Islands in the Bay of Bengal Leased to U S.A. by Pakistan

615. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report that the Islands of Hatia and Sandwip in the Bay of Bengal belonging to Bangla Desh have been leased out to U.S.A. by the rulers of Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the implications of this in relation to the security of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. The reports however, have not been confirmed by enquiries made by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Talks

616. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussion have been held in New Delhi and Moscow with the Russian leaders frequently during the past two months on the Bangla Desh and allied problems ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome achieved therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions were of a confidential nature and it is not the practice to divulge details. The discussions have resulted in an identity of assessment of the problems.

Export of Pig-Iron

617. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of surplus pig-iron during the last two years ; and

(b) the countries to which the surplus pig iron is being exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The quantity of Pig Iron surplus to the requirements of the country and exported, are given below :—

(In tonnes)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (upto Sept. '71)
Japan	554,699	421,759	83,501
U. A. R.	—	10,000	—
Yugoslavia	—	33,018	22,129
South Korea	—	—	6,573
Singapore	—	—	17,045
Total	554,699	464,777	129,248

Belabouring of Bengali Employees in Pindi Mission

618. SHRI NAWAI KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangla Desh Mission in New Delhi has approached the Government of India to intervene in the case of belabouring the Bengali employees of the Pindi Mission in New Delhi :

(b) whether other international agencies have also been requested by them in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have no direct information but have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) The incident in question took place within the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India. However, the Ministry of External Affairs summoned the Pakistan High Commissioner and made an enquiry from him about the incident.

Talks with Rebel Nagas

619 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Nagaland Assembly's Resolution of the 23rd September, 1971 urging the Union Government to start political talks with the rebel Nagas ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government have made their position clear on the question of holding further talks with Underground Nagas on several occassions in the past. A solution of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960 and Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the Underground Nagas. Nagas, as Indian citizens, may, however, made suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

Conference of Public Sector Undertakings Employees' Union

620. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recently held conference of Public Sector Undertakings Employees' Unions affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, it has been stated that Government have failed to select and train efficient administrators the lack of which was the major difficulty in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The INTUC are reported to have adopted some such statements in their recent Conference held in August, 1971.

(b) and (c). The Government have already taken a number of steps to ensure that only men with proven ability in the fields of industrial, Commercial or Financial Management are appointed to top posts in public undertakings which includes provision of training facilities in Institutions like the Administrative Staff Colleges of India, Indian Institute of Management at Ahemadabad and Calcutta, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay etc. Besides the Government is also availing the full utilisation of foreign training facilities made available under several International Aid Programmes.

Marking of Attendance by Workers during Strikes and Bandhs

621 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during strikes and bandhs workers mark their presence in factories and offices and go away and later claim for payment of wages ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this undesirable trend ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). In the absence of any reference to specific factories or offices, it has not been possible to verify the practices referred to in the question.

Check on Forced Underpayments to Labour

622. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure that the labourers are not forced to work on wages less than those fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, contains suitable provisions for dealing with cases in which the wages paid are lower than those fixed under the Act. Inspections are carried out by the officers of the Central Government and the State Governments in their respective spheres and action is taken against defaulting employers.

Collaborative Research work by Japanese Team of Geologists

623. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese team of Geologists sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Japan arrived India to undertake a collaborative research work with the Geological Survey of India ; and

(b) if so, the purpose of this research

and how long they will stay here to complete this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Japanese Team visited India in September, 1971 to study, in collaboration with Geological Survey of India, the rocks and fauna of the Siwaliks with special emphasis on the Plio Pleistocene Boundary in the Siwaliks.

The Team has already completed the work and left India on 10.11.1971

Proposed Scheme for Investment of E.P.F. in Industrial Housing Scheme by Maharashtra Government

624 SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed that 50 percent of the annual Employee's Provident Fund collection in Bombay of Rs 39 crores should be invested in debentures of Maharashtra Government for financing Industrial Housing Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :

(a) Yes.

(b) It has not been possible to accept the proposal for the reason that such investment does not conform to the current pattern of investment followed by the Fund with the approval of the Central Government.

Loss incurred at Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

625. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is running at a huge loss ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the amount of loss incurred during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) The cumulative loss incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation up to the 31st March, 1971, is Rs. 72.18 crores. In the initial years of production, losses in a project of this size and type are inevitable due to heavy investments and long gestation period. To a certain extent, the losses incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation can also be attributed to slow build up of production due to a combination of factors, including unsatisfactory industrial relations. The heavy burden of interest, depreciation and overheads has also contributed to these losses.

(c)

Years	Loss (Rs. crores)
1968-69	14.66
1969-70	18.18
1970-71	17.54 (provisional)

The figure for 70-71 does not take into account the net credit due on account of prior period adjustment.

Legislation to Protect Rights of Hospital Employees

626. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill before the House in the current session of Parliament to protect the Rights and Privileges of the Hospital Employees who have been adversely affected by the recent judgement of the Supreme Court in 1970 that Hospital Employees do not come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Necessary

action has already been initiated to promote legislation to bring hospitals and some other institutions within the purview of the term 'Industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, it may not be possible to introduce a Bill in the House in the current session of Parliament.

Improvement in India's relations with neighbouring countries

627. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any improvement in our country's relations with the neighbouring countries viz. China, Nepal and Ceylon in the recent past ; and

(b) if so, the precise nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *China*

There has been some improvement in our relations with China. Chinese officials in China and their representatives abroad are behaving towards our representatives in a normal and friendly manner. The Chinese news-media are making less critical references to India. Our Prime Minister's messages of congratulations on the Chinese National Day and on Chinese entry into the United Nations were published in Chinese newspapers and the Chinese Prime Minister thanking for the support extended by us for China taking her rightful place in the United Nations.

Nepal

India's relations with Nepal have considerably improved and an improtant turning point was the signing of the Treaty on Trade and Transit on August 13, 1971, followed by the Foreign Minister's visit to Kathmandu from September 3 to 5, 1971. After discussion in depth, the two sides reiterated their continued adherence to the policy of non-alignment as an important factor in the maintenance of universal peace and international security and the lessening of tensions in the world. The two sides also agreed on the need for creation of conditions for the return of refugees to their homes. The visit by His Majesty the King of Nepal from 10th to 12th June, 1971 and his stopovers in Delhi on route to third countries have also provided opportunities for a friendly exchange of views at the highest level and resulted in better understanding.

Ceylon

Our relations with Ceylon have continued to improve in the recent past Our Foreign Minister's visit to Ceylon in September, 1971, resulted in greater and closer economic co-operation between the two countries. A Trade-cum-Economic Delegation from Ceylon would be visiting India soon. Government of India have also extended economic assistance to Ceylon Cooperation in other fields is also cotinuing.

Peace Treaty with Foreign countries

628. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any request from any foreign countries to sign a treaty with India on the pattern of the Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty ;

(b) if so, the name of such country ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Strengthening of Indo-USSR relations

629. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further concrete measures have been taken to strengthen cultural, economic and political relations with the U. S. S. R. since the signing of the Indo-Soviet Peace Treaty ; and

(b) if so, what are those measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Necessary consultations between the Indian and Soviet Governments take place on a continuing basis with a view to strengthening Indo-Soviet relations in all fields.

Ceylonese Nationals residing in India

630. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Government of Ceylon have decided to discontinue to treat the persons as Ceylon Nationals who are at present residing in India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of G. D. R. Delegation

631. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic Parliamentary Delegation visited India, went to Bangla Desh refugees camps and discussed with Government on the problems of common interest ; and

(b) their opinion on the developments in Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant extract from the statement made by the leader of the Delegation, Prof. R. Sieber, on 21st August is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Copy of Extract from the statement made by Prof. Dr. R. Sieber, leader of the three-Member delegation of the G. D. R.

XX XX XX XX

I must tell you that what we have been seen around Calcutta and in the border area, what we have heard in discussions is too much for me to express in mere words. The refugees' plight is so shocking, what was inflicted on them so abominable and the human misery and tragedy we have witnessed so great that we were stunned. It really needed efforts to take in what there was to see and to hear. But for this very purpose we had come there after all And it is clear to us now that we could not have assessed the situation as it is in reality had we not gone to the pieces where the refugees from East Bengal are settled temporarily and where an apparently never-ending stream of those unfortunate people is pouring into India day after day.

Our visit to the refugees' camps more than convinced us that India makes tremendous efforts to accommodate for the time being those men, women and children who had to flee their homes in East Bengal. It is also clear to us that this is a heavy burden on India's resources. The very fact that India could sustain the refugees so far and in such huge dimensions strengthens our faith in your nations capabilities. We appreciate highly the great sacrifice made by your people to ease the plight of the refugees.

At the same time our visit to the refugees' camps made it very clear to us that this problem is a genuine international problem. India cannot consider hereself the only country concerned. I can state that the Government of the German Democratic Republic shares the Government' of India's opinion that this situation increases international tension and that the problem can only be solved by peaceful political means. A permanent settlement on the basis of the principles and the declaration of human rights anchored in the UN charter which GDR underwrites must be reached.

The further influx of refugees into India must be stemmed and conditions must be created to make their early return in safety possible. This requires a permanent settlement of the basic political problem which can only be brought about in accordance with the will the people of East Bengal and in consultation with their elected representatives. We declare our sympathy and solidarity with the refugees and the staggering human problem that has arisen as the result of the military action in East Bengal.

Our standpoint is very clear and unequivocal and is based on the principles of the foreign policy of the GDR. We are in favour of a political settlement which will serve peace and security in Asia and the world. We have never supplied and shall never supply arms to Pakistan. We demand the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and we hailed the Treaty of Peace, Cooperation and Friendship concluded between India and the Soviet Union. To demonstrate her attitude the German Democratic Rpeublic was ready to help also materially and sent relief consignments to India.

Visit of World Peace Council Delegation

632. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the World Peace Council visited India and also went to the refugees camps to study the developments in Bangla Desh ;

(b) who were Members of that delegation ; and

(c) what was their opinion on the question of Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two delegations from the World Peace Council visited India and went to the refugees camps—one in August and the other in September, 1971.

(b) The Members of the first delegation were :

(1) Mr. Carlo Ivaldi Mussa, M. P. Member of the Italian Socialist Party.

(2) Mr. Antonello Trombadori, M. P. Member of the Cammunist Party of Italy.

(3) Dr. Harbert Apthekar, Director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies.

(4) Mr. Mahmoud Tebbo, Lawyer, Independent Member of the Leftist Front in North Lebanon.

The Members of the second delegation were :

(1) Dr. Francisco Faraco, Member of Parliament of Venezuel.

(2) Mr. Mourad Kouatly, Former member of the Syrian Parliament.

(3) Mr. Jean Yves Joli, Professor of Philosophy, University of Lyons.

(4) Mr. Arsene Ratsifehra M. P., of Malagassy Republic.

(5) Dr Rahim Ajina Member of the National Council for Peace and Solidarity, Iraq.

(6) Mr. Muniz K. Al-Khateeb, Member, Baath Party, Iraq.

(c) These delegations were impressed by the human catastrophy of the refugees, the reasons that made them flee into India, their universal demand that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman to be set free etc. They were also impressed by the humanitarian efforts of the Indian Government and strongly felt the need for massive and urgent international assistance for their relief. They felt that only a political solution would enable the refugees to return to their homeland.

Manufacture of Steel Plants by Heavy Engineering Corporarion, Ranchi

633. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture parts of steel plants in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these will be manufactured there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. One of the principal objects for which Heavy Engineering Corporation has been set up is to manufacture major items of plant and equipment required for steel plants.

(b) Heavy Engineering Corporation have already executed a number of orders for plant and equipment for the Bhilai and the Bokaro Steel Plants. Substantial orders for plant and equipment required for the schemes of expansion of existing steel plants and the setting up of new steel plants will be undertaken by the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Leakage of News Regarding taking over of Coal Mines

634. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI ROBIN SEN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news about the taking over of the coking coal mines by Government had leaked much earlier than Government decision to take over these mines was announced ;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Commission to enquire into the circumstances under which the leakage was possible ; and

(c) if so, the persons held responsible for the said leakage and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Sponge Steel Plants

635. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for setting up sponge steel plants in the country and the names of parties from whom such applications were received ;

(b) the number of persons expected to get employment and the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned through the export of their products ;

(c) whether any decision has since been taken to give licence to set up sponge steel plant in the country ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The undermentioned parties have applied for grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of Sponge Iron and not Sponge Steel, in the country :—

1. M/s. Chowgule & Co.
2. M/s. Indian Copper Corporation.
3. M/s V. S. Dempo.
4. M/s. Karnatak Mining Co.
5. M/s. J K. Udyog Ltd.
6. M/s Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation.
7. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra.
8. Shri B. C Mittal.
9. M/s Bagalkot Cement Co.
10. M/s V C Burman.
11. M/s. Mukand Iron & Steel.
12. Shri S K. Swarup.
13. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation.
14. M/s. Modi Industries.
15. M/s. Atlas Iron & Alloys Ltd., Bombay.
16. The Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation.
17. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa.
18. Shri R.M.C. Atluri.

(b) The employment potential indicated by the parties in their industrial licence applications varies so widely that it is not possible to make any accurate assessment. As this is a new line of manufacture and as no such unit has yet been set up in the country, its employment potential and potential for earning foreign exchange, if exported, can not be indicated at this stage.

(c) and (d). A letter of intent has been issued on 8-9-70 to the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of Sponge Iron per annum. One application *viz.* that of Shri E.M.C. Atluri has been rejected for lack of necessary additional information called from the applicant. The other applications are under consideration.

Workers' Unions in Clubs of Delhi

636. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to enact legislation in respect of workers' union in the clubs of Delhi like Gymkhana Club and Chelmsford Club ;

(b) whether Government have also taken a decision to enact legislation to safeguard the interests of lakhs of domestic workers ; and

(c) if so, when these legislations are proposed to be brought forward ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) An amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to bring such workers within the purview of that Act is contemplated.

(b) No.

(c) The amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 would be brought forward as early as possible.

Warm Clothing for Bangla Desh Refugees

637 SHRI S. N. MISHRA :
SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugee women and children who have since crossed over from Bangla Desh are ill-clad ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide them clothing in view of the impending winter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It would not be quite correct to say that the women and children who have since crossed over from Bangla Desh are ill-clad. Their women and children have clothings comparable with the poorer sections of the Indian local population.

(b) It has been decided to provide them with one set of cotton clothings. In addition, children upto the age of 12 years are being provided with woollen sweaters or bundies. The adults are being provided with one blanket each, wollen or cotton, subject to a maximum of three blankets per family. Procurement action has been taken by the State Governments concerned or by the UNICEF in case of blankets.

प्रधान मन्त्री की रूस यात्रा

638. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :
श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने सितम्बर, 1971 के अन्त में रूस की यात्रा की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बगला देश और शरणार्थियो की समस्याओं पर प्रधान मन्त्री और सोवियत नेताओ के बीच हुई वार्ता का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यात्रा की समाप्ति के बाद जारी किये गये संयुक्त वक्तव्य में से संबन्धित अंश सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जा रहा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये सख्या LT—1026 A/71]

Recognition of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

639. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of according full diplomatic recognition to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have under constant review the question of strengthening of our relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In what form or manner this should be done is still under consideration.

Man-Days Lost due to Strikes and Lock-Outs in Industrial Sector

640. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number off man-days lost

by strikes and lock-outs in Industrial sector during the last financial year ; and

(b) the main reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the available information, the total number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1970 was 20.56 million

(b) The disputes were mainly over issues relating to wages and allowances, bonus, alleged indiscipline and violence and personnel matters.

Purchase of Land for Office and Staff Quarters for E.P.F.O. in Bihar

641. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase of land for construction of the Regional Office and staff quarters in Bihar region under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is hanging fire for the last over one decade ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to acquire or purchase the land in recent times ; and

(c) whether State Government or Patna Improvement Trust have been approached for allotment of land for construction of Government building in view of the high rent being paid to the private parties ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). Efforts have been made for securing suitable land for office building for quite some time. Advertisements had been issued in the press inviting offers for sale of a suitable plot for office building. But there was no response. The City Improvement Trust was also approached for suitable plots. But no reasonable offer was received. The State Government have been approached for securing a suitable plot of land.

Poorly Equipped Inspectorate Offices of Employees Provident Fund Organisation

642. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Inspectorate Offices all over India are very poorly equipped with no Clerk, on Peon, no telephone connection in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation excepting a few ;

(b) if so, the concrete steps formulated to equip the Offices of the Inspectors ; and

(c) whether it has been considered in the light of difficulties being faced by the members of the Fund who get their forms the regional offices and employers to shift them to Central places which are generally situated far away in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :-

(a) to (c) One clerk is generally provided for every two Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade-I and II) and for each outstation Provident Fund Inspector, one peon is provided. The question of providing a telephone connection is examined on merits. At present, the Inspectorate Offices of the Organisation are located in suitable places and there is no proposal to shift them to any other place.

Extension of E. P. F. scheme to Silk factories in Bhagalpur

643. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of silk factories and other cottage industries are situated in the District of Bhagalpur ; if so, the particulars thereof ;

(b) whether a number of factories have not been covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and those already covered are not giving full compliance ; and

(c) if so, whether the desirability of posting an Inspector, with his Headquarter at Bhagalpur, which was prevalent four years ago, has been considered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Emplyees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be lead on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Payment by Harijan allottees of Evacuee Agricultural lands in Ganganagar District

644. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of non-claimant Harijan and other allottees of acquired Evacuee Agricultural land in District Ganganagar (Rajasthan) have associated with claimants for the payment of cost of land allotted to them ;

(b) whether these associations are not being entertained by the Department of Rehabilitation because the time for such associations has not been extended by his Ministry ; and

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether the time limit for such associations as have already been entered into, will be extended to alleviate the miseries of such allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of Rule 76 (A) of Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, the Central Government had permitted the allottees or purchasers of properties forming part of the Compensation Pool or persons who owed 'public dues' to pay price of such property or the amount of the public dues by adjustment against the compensation payable in respect of verified claim of any other person. This facilitiy was last extended upto 30th January, 1970. The Displaced persons who have not yet utilised the amount of compensation payable to them can themselves utilise the net compensation payable to them. If non claiment Harijans and other allottees had submitted their association papers prior to 30.1.1970, for adjustment with persons having verified claims for payment of the cost of land allotted to them necessary adjustment would be permitted. It is not proposed to extend this facility any further.

Talks with China

645. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's attempts to open dialogue with China have yielded any results ;

(b) if so, the present position : and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been some improvement in Chinese attitude towards India. We have made some specific proposals to China towards improvement of relations and we are awaiting their response Depending of Chinese response, further appropriate measures will be taken.

Man-days lost due to Strikes and Lock-outs in major industrial undertakings

646. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 1.3 million man-days were lost as a result of strikes, and lock-outs in major undertakings during the last year ;

(b) the number of man-days lost as a result of strikes and lock-outs during the current year so far in comparison to the corresponding period of last year ;

(c) the steps taken to keep a check on them with results achieved and the number of cases in which they proved to be successful ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check strikes and lock-outs and to keep a

strike-free period in view the present prevailing conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILTATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the available information, the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1970 in establishments employing 1,000 or more persons was 13 56 million.

(b) The number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs during January to August 1971 was 7.36 million (provisional) as compared to 10 58 million man-days lost in the corresponding period of 1970.

(c) and (d) The Industrial Relations Machinery at the Centre and in the States continue to make efforts in their respective spheres to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary, under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements During 1970 the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) were able to avert one lock-out and 401 out of the 440 threatened strikes. 184 strikes were also called off during 1970 following intervention by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has also been lending its good offices, where appropriate, in promoting bi-partite settlements. A recent case in point is the bipartite settlement in the steel industry promoted by an officer of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery deputed for the purpose. Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including Worker's and Employers' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

One Union for one Industry

647. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the progress made towards having one Union for one industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The voluntary Code of Discipline already provides for the recognition of one union in an establishment or industry. However, the National Commission on Labour had recommended Central Legislation to provide for compulsory recognition of the majority union in an establishment or industry. This recommendation was considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its 29th Session held in June 1970. But Government deferred action in this regard the INTUC, the AITUC and the HMS were to evolve an agreed consensus on the entire question of recognition through mutual consultation. At the 27th Indian Labour Conference held in October 1971, representatives of these organisations asked for and were given time for six months more to complete these consultations.

Untoward incidents during taking over of Coking Coal Mines

648. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were untoward incidents in Bihar and other places at the time of taking over the management of 214 Coking Coal Mines ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The take over of the management of the coking coal mines was generally smooth.

Offers of mediation by Foreign countries between India and Pakistan

649. ShRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minisrer of EXTERNAL be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries that are attempting to mediate between India and Pakistan over the Bangla Desh issue ;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) by what time this problem is expected to be solved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have made it clear to

Foreign Governments that the only solution to the problem of Bangla Desh is through a political settlement between Pakistan's military rulers and the representatives of East Bengal elected in December 1970. Therefore, mediation, if it arises at all, is a matter between these two parties and not between India and Pakistan.

(c) Government hope that Pakistan's rulers will seek a political settlement with Bangla Desh representatives without further delay.

Offer of Mediation by U. S. S. R. on Bangla Desh issue

650. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U S. S. R. has offered to mediate between India and Pakistan over the Bangla Desh issue ;

(b) whether U. S. S. R. has made several proposals aimed at initiating talks between these two countries ; and

(c) if so, the proposals made thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bangla Desh Refugees in camps

651. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA . Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of the local people in the neighbour-hood of the camps of evacuees from Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether the evacuees are permitted to seek avenues of employment outside the confines of the camps ;

(c) the dissensions, if any, among the inmates of the camps with regard to the proper issue of rations, clothings, medicines etc. ; and

(d) whether there has been any outburst of temper and violence, questioning the validity of the action of administrative authority ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) By and large, there is gesture of fellow feeling and sympathy towards the refugees amongst the local population.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No major cases of dissensions amongst the inmates of camps have been reported.

(d) There have been a few cases of indiscipline and defiance of administrative authority by a small section of refugee population in certain Camps. Such cases were satisfactorily dealt with by the camp commandants and the situation was brought under control with the help of local administration.

Deposits of Copper and Diamonds in Andhra Pradesh

652. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently new finds of valuble mineral deposits, like copper and diamonds, have been found in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh, copper ore reserves of 1.02 million tonnes in Bandalamottu, 4.91 million tonnes in Nallakonda Block and 2.154 million tonnes in Dhukonda Block have been indicated. The treatment of material from the bulk samples obtained from the pipe rock in Wajrakarpur area, Anantapur district, has yielded twenty one diamonds weighing 22.42 carats in between January, 1969 to 16th July, 1971. One of these diamonds weighed 9,456 carats

(b) An exploratory mining scheme has been undertaken by the Hindustan Copper Ltd. at Nallakonda copper deposit with a view to preparing a scheme for the production of 500 tonnes of copper ore per day, which will be concentrated at site and smelted at the Khetri smelter. Dhukonda deposit is adjacent to the Nallakonda and it is proposed to take up its development in conjuction with the development of Nalla-

konda Black. A scheme for this purpose is under preparation.

Investigation to determine incidence of diamond in pipe rock in Wajrakarur area is in progress. The work is envisaged to be completed by 1973.

Indian Labour Conference

654. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI P. M MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) the outcome of the Indian Labour Conference Session held at Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1971 ;

(b) whether any agreed proposals on questions of industrial relations machinery have been submitted by the INTUC, HMS and AITUC ;

(c) if so, whether Government will accept them without further delay ;

(d) whether all-India legislations for gratuity and closure notice are going to be introduced , and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A copy of the conclusions of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [*laced in Library. See* No. LT-1026/71.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Necessary action in this regard is being considered in the length of the conclusions of the 27th Indian Labour Conference.

Anti-India propaganda in U.S.A.

655. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of paid advertisements appearing in the "*New York Times*" and other US newspapers demanding a separate home-land for Sikhs and claiming that the Sikh community in India lives under the threat of genocide ;

(b) whether such advertisements have appeared in the name of one Jaswant Singh Chauhan ; and

(c) the steps taken against the persons responsible and counter-action against such mischievous propaganda in U.S.A. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is gratifying to note that this mischievous plan, which is believed to have been inspired by a foreign country, has met with no success at all. In response to a call for demonstration in front of the UN building on October 13, hardly half a dozen people turned up. The Sikh community in India and abroad completely ignored this mischievous advertisement. The non-official reaction to the activities of Dr. Jagjit Singh is vindication of the soundness of our people who refuse to be misled by such activities. Government is examining what further action is required.

Introduction of E.P.F. Scheme in Hanuman Biscuit Factory, Maroofganj, Patna

656 SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hanuman Biscuit Factory, Maroofganj, Patna city is not covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme although it is employing more than 70 workers and has completed its infancy period ;

(b) whether one of the official from the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has visited the factory ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to cover the factory with retrospective date ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Non-Introduction of E.P.F. Scheme in Mica Mines and Factories in Hazaribagh, Bihar

657. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of Mica Mines and factories have not been covered by E.P.F. Scheme in the District Hazaribagh (Bihar) and about 100 factories in Giridih Sub-division alone ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to cover up all these coverable mica factories and mines in the District of Hazaribagh with retrospective dates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

E.P.F. Scheme in Bharat Coffee House, Patna

658. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Coffee House, Patna is not covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are more than requisite number of employees and that it has completed its infancy period long back but it has not been brought within the ambit of Employees' Provident Funds Act ; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which it was not covered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Report of the Technical Consultants on taking over of Coking Coal Mines

659. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government will place on the Table of the House the Report of the technical consultants on taking over of the Coking Coal Mines, whose expert opinion was sought by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The Government did not seek the expert opinion of any technical consultant in the recent past on the take over of the coking coal mines ; however, a number of Committees which have examined the problems of the coal industry from 1937 onwards, had recommended the nationalisation of the coal mines in the Bengal-Bihar area.

With-holding of Payment to workers by Victory Colliery and Nimcha Colliery

660. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI ROBIN SEN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 526 on the 27th May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the Victory Colliery (M) Group and Nimcha Colliery Karnari management, Raniganj Burdwan are still with-holding the workers' payments for many months ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to force the managements of these collieries to clear the due wages to the workers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Victory Colliery has paid the outstanding dues of the workers whereas Nimcha Colliery, which has been closed since 26-4-1971, has not paid dues to workers.

(b) (i) The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha has

filed a claim application against the management of Nimcha Colliery, direct, for recovery of unpaid wages.

(ii) Regarding unpaid quarterly bonus the union has been asked to further statements of workers.

(iii) The Director and Owner of the Colliery is being prosecuted for non-production of records and registers under the Payment of Wages Act.

Lock-out of A.V.B. Employees' Union's Office, Durgapur

661. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3652 on the 1st August, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the ACC Vickers Babcock Employees Union's office, Durgapur is remaining locked up by the C R.P. and Police and the Union members are barred from visiting that area ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to unlock the union office and enable the Union activities to function there ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

अगस्त, 1971 की भारत रूस की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति

662. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत अगस्त में जारी की गई भारत-रूस की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में वियतनाम तथा नेशनल लिबरेशन फ्रन्ट के सन्दर्भ दिये गये है परन्तु उसमें बंगला देश की समस्या तथा अवामी लीग का कोई सन्दर्भ नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों तथा बंगला देश के नेताओं द्वारा स्वतन्त्रता की घोषणा कर दिये जाने के बावजूद भी विज्ञप्ति में उन्हें पाकिस्तानी ही कहा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के विदेश मन्त्री इस वर्ष अगस्त में जब नई दिल्ली आये थे उस समय उनकी यात्रा पूरी होने पर जारी किए गये संयुक्त वक्तव्य में बंगला देश की समस्या उठाई गई थी ।

इस संयुक्त वक्तव्य में "पूर्व पाकिस्तान" कहकर जिसका उल्लेख किया गया है वह बगला देश ही है। हम बराबर ही "पूर्व बंगाल" अथवा "बंगला देश" शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते आये है लेकिन दूसरे देशों की सरकारो ने इस शब्दावली को अभी तक आधिकारिक तौर पर स्वीकार नही किया गैर-सरकारी बातचीत मे अब लगे हैं। हम बराबर कोशिश में लगे दूसरे देशो को अपनी शब्दावली पर कराने मे कुछ समय लगेगा ।

(ग) इस संयुक्त वक्तव्य में यही बताया गया है कि उल्लिखित यात्रा के दौरान दोनो पक्षो ने बातचीत मे किस तरह एक-दूसरे को समझा ।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के सेन्ट्रल इन्जीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरों का रूस से सहयोग

663. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा रूस के सहयोग से सेन्ट्रल इन्जीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) क्या लौह उद्योगों के विकास तथा विस्तार की दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं और व्यवहार्य योजनाओं, जिनके लिये भारत में पर्याप्त तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध हैं, को इस सहयोग के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या भारत एल्यूमिनियम जैसे लौह उद्योगों को भी इसके द्वारा दिये गये परामर्श को स्वीकार करने के लिये बाध्य किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के केन्द्रीय इन्जीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरों की स्थापना अप्रैल, १९५९ में की गई थी । सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का संकेत हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० और सोवियत रूस के त्याजप्रोमेक्सपोर्त्त के बीच हुए समझौते से है। यह समझौता मई, १९७० में हुआ था। यह समझौता जो केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो को लोहा और इस्पात के कारखानों की योजना और रूप रेखा तैयार करने में सक्षम और अधिक मजबूत बनाने के विचार से किया गया था यह समझौता देश में परियोजना इन्जीनियरी तथा उपस्करों के रूपांकन और इंजीनियरी से सम्बन्धित जानकारी की कमी को दूर करने में सहायक होगा।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं । भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी ने केंद्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो को उनकी सक्षमता तथा अनुभव के आधार पर कोरबा एल्युमिनियम स्मेलटर के लिये परामर्शदाता चुना है।

इस्पात बनाने की नई विधि

664. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड से इस्पात बनाने की सबसे सस्ती और क्रांतिकारी प्रक्रिया जिसकी खोज श्री इकबाल कृष्ण भारती ने की है, पश्चिम जर्मनी के मैसर्स हेनरिख क पर्स को इसकी व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाने के लिये भेजी थी और उन्होंने यह प्रक्रिया अपनाये जाने के पक्ष में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रक्रिया को काम में लाने के सम्बन्धी अपने निर्णय को गत दो वर्ष से टालती आ रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—1027/71**]

Inadequate Ventilation in Agnigundala Lead Mines in Andhra Pradesh

665. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 have been violated in Agnigundala Lead Mines in Andhra Pradesh in as much as adequate ventilation had not been provided and the workers were forced to work under sub-human conditions ;

(b) the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate ventilation to these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). During surprise inspections of the mines carried out by the Directorate General of Mines Safety in July and August, 1971, ventilation was found to be fairly satisfactory. Even then the management was advised to make further improvements in ventilation.

Stoppage of Work in Agnigundala Mines, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

666. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/Vijayawada and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)/Hyderabad failed to visit the Agnigundala mines, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, when they were informed telegraphically about the stoppage of work by a section of workers and illegal marking of absent for eleven days from 9th July, 1971 to 19th July, 1971 ;

(b) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)/Vijayawada had not taken cognizance of labour grievances brought to his notice by a Registered Trade Union and made an attempt to visit the work spot till now ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to ensure speedy redressal of labour problems in a promising industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) No. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vijayawada has visited the work spot and held discussion with the parties. As a result the parties agreed to discuss the matter mutually with a view to arriving at settlement. The mutual negotiations are still reported to be going on between the parties.

(c) Does not arise

Appointment of Labour Leaders as General Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant

667. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Labour leader has been appointed as a General Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) whether Government have changed their policy to facilitate some labour leaders to man some public sector undertakings in order to avoid labour trouble ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Bagaram Tulpule has been approved for appointment as General Manager of Durgapur Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). The policy of Government with regard to appointments to top posts in public enterprises is to locate persons from all sources depending upon their suitability.

माना शरणार्थी शिविर में गोलीकाण्ड

668. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1971 में मध्य प्रदेश के माना शरणार्थी शिविर में पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त समय में माना शरणार्थी शिविर में हुये दंगों में पाकिस्तानी समर्थक तत्वों का हाथ था ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां। पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाने की एक घटना 18 सितम्बर, 1971 को हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). शरणार्थियों को दैनिक राशन में दिये जाने वाले गेहूं की किस्म के विषय में शरणार्थियों के कुछ वर्गों में आन्दोलन हुआ था ; इससे शिविर में गड़बड़ हुई और शान्ति भंग हुई। 18-9-1971 को रायपुर के कलेक्टर ने मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा इस की जांच करने का आदेश दिया। 1-10-1971 से जांच चल रही है। सम्भवत: जांच के निष्कर्ष से यह पता लग जायेगा कि गड़बड़ के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कौन लोग उत्तरदायी थे।

इस्पात कारखानों में उत्पादन

669. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाँडेय :**
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशाखापतनम, हास्पेट सेलम और बोकारो के इस्पात कारखानों में कब उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा और प्रत्येक कारखानों की आरम्भिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखानों में लगी मशीनरी की अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त इस्पात कारखानों में प्रति वर्ष कितने इस्पात का उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). विशाखापतनम्, हास्पेट (जिसका नाम विजयनगर इस्पात कारखाना रखा गया है) और सेलम में लगाये जाने वाले नये इस्पात कारखाने अभी योजनावस्था में ही हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के तकनीकी आर्थिक शक्यता प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र ही प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है। शक्यता प्रतिवेदनों में नये इस्पात कारखाने चालू होने की अस्थायी समय-अनुसूची लागत प्राक्कलन तथा उत्पादन क्षमता दिखाई जाएगी। विशाखापतनम् और विजयनगर इस्पात कारखानों का आयोजन इस प्रकार किया जा रहा है कि प्रत्येक कारखाने की क्षमता लगभग 20 लाख टन साधारण इस्पात तैयार करने की होगी और सेलम कारखाने की क्षमता 2,50,000 टन विशेष इस्पात तैयार करने की होगी।

निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बोकारो की पहली घमन भट्टी का निर्माण दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण को, जिसमें कारखाने की क्षमता 17 लाख टन होगी, पूरा करने के लिए हर कोशिश की जा रही है। बोकारो के प्रथम-चरण में लगाये जाने वाले संयंत्रों और उपस्करों की अनुमानित लागत 525 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है।

रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत व्यक्ति

670. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों में रोजगार के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराये ;

(ख) पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में उनकी संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) रोजगार के लिए पंजीकृत उन व्यक्तियों में से शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) वर्ष 1970 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम लिखाने वालों की संख्या 45,15,934 थी।

(ख) 7.5%

(ग) कुल योग में काम चाहने वाले शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और इससे अधिक) तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 44.1 और 55. 9 है।

U.N. Aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

671. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the U.N. Aid to Bangla Desh refugees in India received so far :

(b) how far it is going to meet our requirements ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to meet the requirements of Bangla Desh refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Government have received aid in cash amounting to Rs. 10.78 crores from the foreign countries. Besides the aid in cash, the Government have also received aid in kind from the foreign countries in the form of food-stuffs (rice, edible oil, sugar), shelter material, vehicles, medical supplies etc. The value of foreign assistance actually received by us including the cash so far is about Rs. 50 to 55 crores. The rest is currently on the high seas and is expected to arrive in the next few months.

(b) and (c). The aid so far received or even pledged, will meet only a fraction of our total requirement. In order, therefore, to meet the deficit the Government have had to take steps to mobilise additional resources by fresh taxation and also by effecting economy both in Plan and non-Plan expenditure. Meanwhile the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Community have been urged to make fresh and continued efforts to pool more foreign aid for refugee relief operations.

Tripartite Talks on Bonus

672. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tripartite talks on the issue of raising the minimum bonus have failed ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this tangle ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter was discussed recently by the tripartite Indian Labour Conference. The employers representatives were opposed to the demand for increasing the minimum Bonus. It was generally felt that the entire scheme of bonus should be reviewed by a Committee which could be bipartite or tripartite. The matter is being processed further.

Suspension of Operations in Nagaland

673. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suspension of operations in Nagaland has been extended from time to time ;

(b) if so, how long Government propose to go on extending the same ; and

(c) the steps envisaged on a permanent basis to solve the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As explained in the past, a decision on whether the Agreement of Suspension of Operations should be extended and the period of each extension is taken by the Governor of Nagaland on the basis of his assessment of the prevailing situation.

(c) A situation of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960. This solution was ratified by the people of Nagaland in the last general elections, to the State Assembly. Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the underground Nagas. Nagas, as Indian citizens, are, however free to make suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

Registration of fully Paid Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

674. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain houses in various Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi in respect of which full payments have been made but their registry has not so far been executed ;

(b) the particulars thereof, when the payments were made and the reasons why the registry could not be executed ;

(c) whether there are certain cases where the full payments of such houses were made through claims long back but their registry could not be executed because the owners were not traceable ; and

(d) the policy of Government in this regard, from whom the property tax and

lease rent is recovered and whether it is proposed to auction such plots after making public notifications ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are in all 298 cases where full payments have been received on various dates either in cash or by adjustment of compensation claims. The houses are situated in different colonies in Delhi/New Delhi. Sale documents could not be issued as the purchasers are not coming forward for the execution of the documents inspite of registered notices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Property tax is recovered by the local bodies under their own laws and procedure. Arrears of ground rent are recoverable through the Collector as arrears of land revenue. The question of auction of such properties does not arise.

Auction of Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

675. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots auctioned so far in the rehabilitation colonies in Delhi New Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) the number of plots still remaining to be auctioned or disposed of by sale in different Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi during the last three years ;

(c) the reasons for such an inordinate delay in disposing of three plots and the time by which it is proposed to dispose them of ;

(d) whether certain adjoining plots have been offered to the adjoining owners of houses in Rehabilitation Colonies at certain fixed price and if so, the particulars thereof *i.e.*, the areas of such plots and the rates at which these plots have been offered ; and

(e) whether all the persons have accepted the offer and deposited the required amount with the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The number of plots auctioned during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is 313,

(b) 1648.

(c) Some of them were put to auction in 1970 but the prices fetched in auctions *vis-a-vis* the reserve price and other matters connected with the auction had to be examined and the auctions were, therefore, suspended for sometime. The auctions of these plots have now been restarted and will be disposed of in due course.

(d) Yes, Sir, the areas of plots offered for sale differ from plot to plot. The rates at which the plots are being offered are the current market rates for various localities prescribed by the Ministry of works, Housing and Urban Development.

(e) Some of the persons who had purchased the houses and plots and who had been offered the adjacent pieces of land have paid the full amount and taken the lease documents. However, there are some persons who have objected to the market price being charged from them.

Evacuation of Unauthorised Occupation of Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

676. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since got evacuated all those plots of land which were a unauthorisedly occupied in various Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking action against the unauthorised occupants ; and

(c) the strict action Government propose to take against such unauthorised occupants and dispose of those plots ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The unauthorised occupants on whom eviction notices had been served, have not vacated the plots. Eviction or unauthorised occupants is a judicial process and sometimes involves litigation in courts. Disposal of plots is also being made by auction on 'as is where is' basis.

Payments for Houses in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

677. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and other particulars of houses in various Rehabilitation Colonies of Delhi and New Delhi in respect of which full payments have not been made so far ;

(b) the number of the above unpaid houses, which have been taken possession of by Government and disposed of by resale or auction ; and

(c) what strict action Government propose to take in respect of other houses in respect of which full payment has not been made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) In 1948 properties, full payment have not so far been made. A statement showing the colony-wise break-up is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1028/71].

(b) 128 properties in which payments were not received, were resumed and sold by auction, but no actual possession was taken of these properties by the Government. These properties were sold on 'as is where is' basis.

(c) In cases where allottees default in making payment, notices are issued to the respective allottees for clearing the arrears failing which action is taken to resume the properties and sell them by auction.

U.S. Arms supply to Pakistan

678. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America have given military equipment to Pakistan despite their March 25, 1971 ban ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's serious concern at the continued supply of arms by USA to Pakistan has been conveyed to the US Government at various levels. The US Government announced on 9th November, 1971 that with the consent of the Government of Pakistan, they have agreed to wind up remaining shipments and cancel outstanding licences for supply of military equipment to Pakistan. Equipment worth $1,60,000 which was lying at the docks in New York due to labour strike is not covered by this decision.

Recognition of G.D.R.

679. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to recognise German Democratic Republic in the near future ; and

(b) if not, the difficulties in the way of recognition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The relations between India and the German Democratic Republic are developing satisfactorily. As the House is aware, India and GDR raised the level of their representation to Consulate Generals last year. It is the desire of Government to further strengthen these relations at the appropriate time.

Shortage of Steel in Engineering Industries

680. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of raw material of steel in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Engineering Industries have been facing acute shortage of raw material of steel ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to supply raw material to the export oriented engineering industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is shortage of several catagories of steel in the country which is affecting Engineering Industries also.

(c) Steel materials produced by the Main Producers are being supplied to the export oriented Engineering Industries on the basis of the priorities granted by the Steel Priority Committee. A liberal import policy is being followed in respect of categories in short supply. A special import policy, covering amongst others the requirements of export oriented engineering industries, was announced in September 1970. Material against this policy will come in mostly in the current year. These requirements are also given adequate priority in the imports being effected this year.

Supersession of Madras Dock Labour Board

681. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Dock Labour Board had been superseded by Government of India ;

(b) if so, in what manner ; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Madras Dock Labour Board has been superseded for a period of four months with effect from 4th October, 1971. During the period of supersession, the powers and functions which were previously exercised on performed by the Madras Dock Labour Board will be exercised by performed by a Special Officer appointed for the purpose by Government.

(c) Several decisions taken by the Madras Dock Labour Board in the recent past appeared to be not only irregular and objectionable, but such as to impair the efficient and economic operation of the important part of Madras. Accordingly, a Joint Secretary in the Department of Labour and Employment was deputed to conduct an enquiry into the working of the Madras Dock Labour Board under section 6A(1) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. On consideration of the facts disclosed by the report of the enquiry officer a show cause notice was issued to the Board listing the various lapses and omissions on its part. Government came to the conclusion that each of the lapses and omissions and instances of abuse of and of exceeding the powers vested in the Board as mentioned in the show cause notice had been established and that the Board had persistently made default in the discharge of its functions. Accordingly an order was issued on the 4th October 1971, under sub-section (1) of section 6B of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 superseding the Board for a period of four months.

Russo-Algerian Communique on Bangla Desh

682. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the views expressed in the latest Russo-Algerian Communique on Bangla Desh issues contradicted earlier views of Russian Government on the same matter as outlined in the Indo-Russian joint statements issued in Delhi after signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty and subsequently in Moscow, during Prime Minister's visit there ;

(b) whether the Russian policy as outlined in the Russo-Algerian Communique on Bangla Desh is same as that of U. S. A. ;

(c) whether Government sought clarification from Russia regarding the Russo-Algerian Communique ; and

(d) if so, the nature of reply received ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Soviet-Algerian Communique issued at the end of Chairman Kosygin's visit to Algeria does not make any specific reference to the Bangla Desh issue. The Communique makes a general appeal to India and Pakistan to find a peaceful solution to the

problems confronting them. As has been clarified on a number of occasions the Government of India do not consider the Bangla Desh question and Indo-Pak problem. Each Joint Communique tries to give the greatest common factors between the two signatories and does not necessarily contain the full views of either.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Soviet Government have maintained that the reference in the Soviet-Algerian Communique in no way represents a change in the Soviet stand on Bangla Desh which is identical to that of India.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by North Korea

6 3. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a newspaper report to the fact that representatives of North Korean Government secretly visited Pakistan ;

(b) whether North Korea supplied military hardwares to Pakistan recently ;

(c) if so, the facts about the North Korean move to help and support Pakistan against India ;

(d) whether North Korean Embassy is making politically motivated big size advertisements in almost all Indian newspapers ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter internal and external anti-Indian move undertaken by North Korea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen such reports.

(b) The Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Delhi has officially denied that any arms were supplied by North Korea to Pakistan

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Most of the advertisements issued by the Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea are in the nature of reproductions of printed material about President Kim Il Sung's life, speeches and statements on various occasions.

(e) Consulate General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea has officially denied having made any anti-Indian moves. The Government keeps the situation under constant observation and takes up matters with the Consulate General whenever necessary.

Removal of Assets by Coal Mines prior to the issue of Ordinance of taking over them

684 SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI ROBIN SEN :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether machinery, coil deposits, bank-balance and other assets of 214 coking coal mines were removed before taking over them ;

(b) whether many Officers of these mines were transferred prior to the issue of Ordinance for taking over them ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Government had received such reports. The Custodians of the mines, the management of which has been taken over by the Government under the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions), Ordinance, 1971 are collecting information and as such the full particulars are not yet available.

Strike in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

685. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike recently by the workers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation ;

(b) if so, the demands put forward by the workers ; and

(c) whether 419 workers were charged sheeted by the police ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Solution of Bangla Desh Refugees Problem

686. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response from international community to the Indian appeal to create the necessary conditions in Bangla Desh for the refugees to return in safety and honour had been very poor ; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to solve the problem of Bangla Desh refugees in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is now a general consensus in the international community that the further influx of refugees from East Bengal can be stopped, and the East Bengali refugees now in India will return to their homeland if the situation inside East Bengal is normalised through a political settlement.

(b) The Government is determined to see that the refugees return to their homeland and is continuing its efforts at the highest possible level to prevail upon the international community to persuade the military regime of Pakistan to reach a political settlement for this purpose with the already elected representatives of the people of East Bengal.

Amendment of Employees' Provident Funds Act

687. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act to provide for more deterrent punishment, including imprisonment in case of default by employers in respect of payment of their share to the Fund ; and

(b) if so, when a final decision will be taken on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Certain proposals to provide for more deterrent penalties in case of default are under consideration.

(b) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Anti-Malnutrition Programme for Bangla Desh Refugees

688. SHRI M. M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the anti-malnutrition programme of supplementary feeding and medication for Bangla Desh refugee children had been hit by red tape and lack of official co-ordination ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) . (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Protest note from Pakistan

689. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government had sent a protest note on the 30th September, 1971 alleging that four of the East Bengali Officials of Pakistan High Commission and their families were kidnapped by the Indian authorities ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the protest note and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Pakistani note and our reply thereto are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1029/71]

Offer of Mediation of U. N. Secretary General to ease Tense Situation on Indian Sub-continent

690. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary-General of the United Nations has written a letter to the Prime Minister offering mediation to ease tension in the Indian Sub-continent;

(b) if so, the contents thereof ; and

(c) the nature of reply sent to him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The U. N. Secretary-General addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on October 20, 1971, drawing their attention to the growing threat to peace and security in the Indian sub-continent and offering his good offices to reduce the tension.

(b) and (c). Copies of the Secretary General's letter and our reply sent on the 17th November are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1030/71]

Refugees from West Pakistan

692. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether refugees from the western side of Pakistan are also crossing into India over the past few months ;

(b) if so, their number ;

(c) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited in this regard to a repot in the Indian Express of the 4th October, 1971 ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The news item has been brought to the notice of the Government of Punjab.

Bonus Dispute in Textile Industry

693. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a serious dispute between the textile workers and the textile millowners regarding the settlement of bonus ;

(b) whether Government of India intervened to have the bonus issue settled between the employers and the employees ; and

(c) if so, the nature of settlement reached ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Demands have been made for payment of a higher bonus in textile as well as other industries. The Labour Minister held discussions on this subject with the representatives of employers and workers, at Bombay, on the 20th September, 1971. After this meeting an *ad-hoc* formula was evolved by two representatives of employers and one representative of a Central Organisation of workers for payment of advances ranging from 1 to 4⅓% as an interim arrangement pending recommendations of a Committee to be set up to go into the entire scheme of bonus. The Union Labour Minister has commended adoption of the formula by all employers covered by the Act.

Fourth Report of the Committee on Review of work of rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan in West Bengal

694. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the Fourth Report of the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the specific arrangements made so far to rehabilitate them as per the recommendations ; and

(c) whether any specific measures can immediately be taken for the B.O.R. Camp,

Tollyganj, Jodhpur (K-site) camp, Lake Barracks and Tollyganj Railway Colony ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee of Review contained in their 4th Report relate to :

(i) squatters on the properties owned or requisitioned by the State Government ; and

(ii) squatters on the properties owned or requisitioned by the Central Government in West Bengal.

The recommendations are still under consideration.

The Committee of Review have indicated in the Fourth Report that the Government of West Bengal have decided to acquire B. O. R. Camp, Tollyganj as a part of Tilaknagar Squatters' Colony for regularising the occupation of the squatters of the Camp. Acquisition proceedings for acquiring the land as a Tilaknagar supplementary scheme are reported to have already been initiated by the State Government.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning have already issued sanction for Rs. 17.41 lakhs for the rehabilitation of 452 families squatting on Lake Barracks.

As regards the remaining properties owned or requisitioned by the Central Government, the various Ministries have been requested to consider the recommendations contained in the Report.

Improvement in production of Durgapur Steel Plant

695. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any improvement in the production of Durgapur Steel Plant as compared to previous year ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The total production of Ingot steel in Durgapur Steel Plant during the first seven months of this year *i.e.* from April to October '71 was 369,300 tonnes as against a total production, during the first seven months of the preceding year *i e.* from April to October, 1970, of 319,900 tonnes. However the total production of saleable steel during the first seven months of this year was 251,700 tonnes as compared to 261,000 tonnes during the first seven months of the preceding year. Thus whereas the production of Ingot steel has shown marginal improvement as compared to the preceding year, production of saleable steel has declined this year as compared to the preceding year.

(b) The main reasons for lack of improvement in production of saleable steel are unsatisfactory industrial relations and a backlog of maintenance problems affecting critical units of the Plant.

Recognition of Bangla Desh

696. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken by Government to recognize Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The question of the recognition of Bangla Desh is kept constantly under review and a decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

Relations with China

697. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Charge de Affaires in China was recalled recently for consultations; and

(b) if so, whether he has reported any change in the attitude of the Chinese authorities towards India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Transfer of Pak. Diplomats from India

698. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi have ordered fifty-six of their employees to be in readiness for transfer to Pakistan at short notice ;

(b) whether the Pakistan High Commission have intimated to the Government of India the reasons for the mass transfer of the employees ;

(c) whether it is incumbent on the part of Pakistan to seek permission from the Government of India before effecting such transfers ;

(d) whether permission has been granted by the Government of India ; and

(e) if so, whether Government have taken steps to ensure that equal number of Indian Diplomats are brought back from Islamabad to avoid chances of our employees being held as hostages in times of crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Sino-India Border

699. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express of the 21st September, 1971 wherein it has been stated that for the first time a Chinese magazine "China reconstructs" in its September issue of 1971 has tried to define the boundaries of China with India through the help of a map ;

(b) whether Government of India have studied the map with particular reference to the boundaries of India in Kashmir, NEFA and Aksai Chin ; and

(c) if so, whether the maps indicate any change in the Chinese line of thinking followed hitherto and if so, what is that change ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The map does not indicate any change in the Chinese line of thinking.

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining Industry in Goa

700. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the mine-owners in Goa have implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining Industry ;

(b) if not, the names of the mines which have not implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining industry ; and

(c) whether any implementation report has been prepared by the Implementation Authority in so far as the temporary, casual and contract labour is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of Mines which have not implemented the recommendations is enclosed.

(c) According to the report received from the field officers, the recommendations are not being implemented in respect of contract labour engaged through contractors on the ground that contract labour are not their workmen having no relationship of master and servant. Similarly casual and temporary workmen who are engaged through contractor normally have not been given the benefits.

Statement

Names of mines which have not implemented the recommendations of the Central

Wage Board for Iron Ore and Mining Industry.

Sl. No.	Name of the Mines
1.	Talen Mine
2.	Dan Caund Mine
3.	Vinchunderem Mine
4.	Suctolem Mine
5.	Unanda Mine
6.	Bagatine Mine
7.	Pandavasoda Mine
8.	Collen Mine
9.	Kurprem Mine
10.	Cola+Pola Dongor Mine
11.	Patiafal Mine
12.	Devachim Raim Mine
13.	Kurnol Mine
14.	Charmal Mine
15.	Nilatembo Mines
16.	Zambeagal Mine
17.	Cuelon Mines
18.	Colamba Mine
19.	Pandovasoda Mine
20.	Minatil Murdi
21.	Chirband Mine
22.	Bitel Fata Mine
23.	Curedo Dongorwaddo
24.	Dabal Mine

Industrial Disputes in States

701. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where the Industrial disputes have affected the workers and the estimate of loss Government had to suffer during 1971 ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to face such problems ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to available information, work-stoppages due to industrial disputes during January to September, 1971 have been reported from all the States except Himachal Pradesh from whom the relevant returns have yet to be received. Estimated loss in production due to 604 work-stoppages out of a total of 1,436 stoppages during January to September, 1971 for which provisional information is available, is reported to be Rs. 29.58 crores.

(b) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through preliminary discussions, concilitation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements ; Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including the workers' and Employers' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Reduction in Working Hours of Workers

702. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to reduce the working hours of the employees and workers from 48 hours a week to 40 hours a week ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Textile Mills in Gujarat

703. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been strike in most of the textile mills in Gujarat state ;

(b) if so, the estimated financial loss due to this strike ;

(c) the reasons of this strike ; and

(d) whether the demands of workers have been met by Textile Mill owners, if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Royalty on Iron Ore and Coal in Bihar

704. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently State Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for getting permission to increase the rates of royalty on Iron ore and coal and a mineral development cess to raise additional resources for that State's Plan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. No such reference has recently been received.

(b) However, the revision of Royalty on Iron Ore is under Government's consideration. An increase in respect of coal had been also allowed earlier in the year, in changing the *ad valorem* rate into a per-Tonne basis. A general Mineral Development cess has not been found acceptable.

Exploitation of Unutilised Mining Ores in Bihar

705. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various mining ores lying unutilised in the State of Bihar in general and Palamau District in particular ;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Central Government for establishing large scale industries for exploiting the unutilised mining ores of the District of Palamau : and

(c) if so, the expected number of manpower to be employed in those industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Lock-Out in Bharat Earthmovers Limited, Bangalore

706. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Earthmovers Limited, Bangalore have declared lock-out recently ;

(b) the number of workers affected by this lock-out and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the lock-out has been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, on September, 21, 1971.

(b) The number of workers affected by the lock-out in the Bangalore unit is reporten to be about 4,000. The reason for the lockout as pointed out by the management was unjustified strike and violent activities by the workers.

(c) The lockout was lifted from the third shift of October 1, 1971 following an amicable settlement.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mysore)

707. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to give clearance to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mysore) ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Mysore is under examination by a Working Group constituted by the Government.

A decision on the Project will be taken after the recommendations of the Working Group are available.

मध्य प्रदेश के कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का जमा किया जाना

708. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने श्रमिकों की भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा नहीं की है तथा 31 अक्तूबर, 1971 तक प्रत्येक मिल की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया थी ; और

(ख) उन मिलों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधी और परिवार पेंशन अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजा गया एक विवरण है, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश की छूट न प्राप्त ऐसी कपड़ा मिलों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनकी ओर 30-9-71 को भविष्य निधी की एक लाख रुपये और इससे अधिक राशि बकाया थी तथा जिसमें राशि को वसूल करने हेतु की गई कार्यवाही वर्णित है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1031/71]

Production of Pig-Iron in Bokaro Steel Plant

709. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant to be commossioned in December, 1971 will produce pig iron which is already in surplus in the country ;

(b) whether the production of pig iron will reach a record high during this year and the export prospects according to experts are 'bleak' ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will postpone the production of pig iron or utilise the surplus pig iron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). According to the current schedule of construction, the erection of the first blast furnace at Bokaro will be chmpleted by the end of December, 1971 It will take about 3 to 6 months for its commissioning. Thus the production of pig iron from Bokaro Steel Plant will be available only from 1972-73. Although the world demand for pig iron has somewhat slackened in recent months outlets will have to be found, at home and abroad, for the pig iron to be produced at Bokaro.

Bonus Payment in Cash

710 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal was under consideration not to make it obligatory for the employers to pay in cash the amount which they might give to workers above 4 per cent as bonus ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for taking this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No decision has been taken taken making it obligatory on the part of employers to pay bonus over and above that admissible under the Payment of Bonus Act but an *ad hoc* formula for advances pending a review of the scheme embodied m the Act has been commended to the parties. The manner in which the advances may be paid can be decided by mutual agreement.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shift in Attitude of China over Bangla Desh

711. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn towards the newspapers report regarding shift in the attitude of China over Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is happy to note that the Chinese Government favours a reasonable settlement of the East Bengal question.

Arrest of Indian by Pakistan

712. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Newsmen and other Indians who have been arrested by Pakistan Government during the last six months in West Pakistan and Bangla Desh separately ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get them released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No case of arrest of any newsmen or other Indian by Pakistan Governmen has come to our notice during the last six months.

(b) Does not arise.

Unification of Korea

713 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards recent developments in the direction of the unification of North and South Korea independently of foriegn intervention; and

(b) whether in view of it, he has taken or proposes taking steps in the United Nations for deleting the "Question of Korea" from the agenda of the 26th General Assembly and for ending U. S. military occupation of South Korea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations this year has decided to postpone consideration of the three agenda items relating to Korea until its next session.

Irregularities Committed in Indian Embassies Abroad

714. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many irregularities and misappropriations have been detected in Indian Embassies abroad during the last three years ;

(b) the particulars of such cases and the steps taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether local police were informed in each case and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The following two cases of misappropriation were detected during the last three years in Indian Embassies abroad :

(i) Defalcation of a sum of Rs. 1.7 lakhs by a locally-recruited Cashier of the High Commissioner of India in Britain.

(ii) Defalcation of a sum of £5,240 in the Mails Branch of the High Commissioner of India in Britain by two locally recruited members of the staff.

(b) (i) The case referred to at (i) above was the subject of para 33, pages 42-43 of the Audit Report (Civil) 1970. It was considered by the Public Accounts Committee in their meeting held on 21-9-1970 and their recommendations are given in their First Report (Fifth Lok Sabha). The recommendations will be implemented in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.

(ii) The case referred at (ii) above was the subject of a note in Appendix 1, pages 149-150 of the Audit Report (Civil) 1969. The entire amount misappropriated was recovered and the delinquent officials were dismissed from service.

(c) These cases were not reported to the local police in accordance with diplomatic practice.

Import of Rumanian Shunter Locomotives

715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attempted to import 14 Rumanian Shunter Locomotives ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Ministry of Railways in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) In so far as the Ministry of Steel and Mines is concerned, no attempt was made to import any locomotives from Rumania

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Offer of Yugoslavia for Normalising Sino-India Relations

716. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Belgrade (Yugoslavia) has offered her services as an intermediary between India and China for resumption of talks between these two countries for improving mutual relations ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether this is the outcome of the nuclear agreement reached between the U.S.A. and U.S.S R. recently ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of India towards the move offered by Belgrade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Production of Steel

717. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of steel in the country is not satisfactory ;

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to go into the causes of low production ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The production of steel in the country cannot be said to be satisfactory. Production of steel ingots by the five main steel plants during the period April-October, 1971 amounted to 3.1 million tonnes as compared to 3.3 million tonnes during the period April-October, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Laying off workers of Mavur Rayons Factory, Calicut District, Kerala

718. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the laying off of 3,500 workers of the Birla owned Mavur Rayons Factory, Calicut District, Kerala ;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the workers Union of factory for intervening and pursuading the management to lift the lay off ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes ; there were reports drawing Government's attention to the strike by the workers from August 29, 1971 and the subsequent lockout of the factory by the management from August 30, 1971. The appropriate Government in this case being the State Government, the matter was brought to its attention. According to the Press reports, the strike and lockout in the factory have been called off following a settlement at the intervention of the State Labour Minister.

Growing Unemployment in the Country

719 SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the concrete reasons of growing unemployment in our country ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to solve the unemployment problem in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Faster growth of labour force as compared to the additional employment opportunities created is one of the main reasons for increase in unemployment in the country. Presently an Expert Committee appointed by the Government in December, 1970 is examining the problem of unemployment/under-employment in all its aspects,

(b) In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Starred Question No. 970 on 7-7-1971.

Working Hours for Workers/Employees in Hazardous Undertakings

720. SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director-General of Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes, Bombay has been requested by Government to prepare a list of hazardous undertakings ;

(b) whether Government are having any proposal to reduce the working hours for workers/employees in the hazardous undertakings ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has recommended immediate reduction in the hours of work for workers who are employed in obnoxious processes or are exposed to fumes and gases. The recommendation has been accepted in principle and the Director-General, Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes, Bombay has been asked to prepare a list of the obnoxious processes in different industries where reduction in the hours of work is necessary.

Steel requirements for Construction of Buildings in Delhi

721. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of steel requirement for construction purposes in Delhi during the last six months ;

(b) how much of this demand has been met ;

(c) whether the construction programme of Buildings in Delhi is suffering for want of steel ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Steel required for construction purposes can be obtained from the Main Producers as well as Re-rollers. No precise estimates are, therefore, available of the demand and the extent to which it has been met. It is, however, true that construction programmes in Delhi, as in other parts of India, would have been affected to some extent due to the over-all shortage of steel.

(d) Several steps are being taken to meet the steel shortage. These include efforts to increase production, regulation of exports and a liberal import policy in respect of categories in short supply. So far as housebuilders in Delhi are concerned, the three main producers have now constituted a Committee which scrutinises the applications and makes allocations in a co-ordinated manner taking into account the availability in the stockyards of all the three in Delhi.

Bonus to Workers in Small Establishments

722. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry was considering proposals to cover small establishments which employ less than 20 workers under the Bonus Law ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A demand of this nature has been made and it can be considered when any review of the existing Bonus legislation is carried out.

Constitution of Works Committees

723. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for constitution of Works Committees in establishments which employ 100 workers or more and the recognised unions of the establishments concerned having the right to nominate all worker members on Works Committees unanimous recommendations of which would be binding on the managements, was under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be put into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The proposal along with other connected issues was placed before the 27th session of the Indian Labour Conference held on October 22-23, 1971 ; but for want of time this could not be discussed.

Notice Period for Closure of Industrial Units

724. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Disputes, Act, making it obligatory on the part of industrial units to give a minimum period of notice to Government about their closure ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed amending Bill is likely to be introduced during the current session of the Parliament.

Workers Participation in Management of Public Sector Undertakings

725. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the detailed scheme for labour representation on Management Boards of Public Sector Undertakings has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the time by which this representation will be given ; and

(c) the undertakings in which the scheme has been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) . (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the salient features of the scheme is attached.

(c) The Government have decided to implement the scheme in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri.

STATEMENT

Scheme

The scheme for inclusion of a workers' representative as Director in the Boards of Management of Public Sector Undertakings is to be introduced wherever the following conditions are met :

(i) that there is a duly recognised union in the undertaking, whether under the Code of Discipline or under law ;

(ii) that the office-bearers of the recognised union are predominantly workers in the undertakings ;

(iii) that the representative sponsored by the recognised union, for appointment as a workers' director, is actually a worker employed in the undertaking ; and

(iv) that relations in the undertaking, as between the management and the recognised union, have remained cordial with a tradition of mutual settlement of disputes.

[In the case of a multi-unit undertaking,

having a Central Board of Management, the workers' representative may be selected by rotation from each plant ; where however, any of the plants has no recognised union, the workers of that plant would have to go without their turn.]

2. The recognised union is to submit a panel of names of three persons, sa isfying the prescribed conditions and qualifications, from whom the Government would select one for nomination as Director.

3. Persons to be included in the panel of three to be submitted by the recognised union should have attained the age of 25 years ; they should have put in a minimum service of five years in the undertaking ; they should be workers actually employed in the undertaking, they should not be subject to any pending disciplinary action against them at the time of their appointment as Director ; they should not be persons who would attain the age of superannuation during their tenure of appoint as Director ; and while not necessarily possessing any formal minimum educational qualification, they should have a measure of knowlege and experience of the working of the industry and of employer-employee relationship.

4. The worker-Director should continue to be a workman on the shop floor and he subject to the normal rules of discipline of undertaking concerned ; this would enable him to be in close touch with fellow workers and represent their points of view adequately and effectively.

5. The worker-Director so appointed should be entitled, in addition to his remuneration as a worker, to the fees and allowances admissible to the other part-time non official Directors of the undertaking.

6. The appointment of a worker-Director should be made for a period of two years at a time which can be extended for a further period of two years, provided the person so appointed continues to be a worker and the union sponsoring him continues to be recognised ; the worker-Director would cease to hold office if he ceases to be worker or if the union nominating him ceases to be recognised before the expiry of the full term of such worker-Director. Also, when for any reason, the recognised union is itself derecognised, the union that may eventually be recognised in its place may then furnish a fresh panal of representatives for selection of the worker-Director by Government.

Strike in Textile Mills in Bombay

726. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to to state :

(a) the number of textile mills affected in Bombay by recent strike by the labourers ;

(b) the demands on which the labourers went on strike ;

(c. the loss incurred by the mills as a result of the strike ; and

(d) whether any settlement has been reached by the labourers with the employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d) . The matter falls in the State sphere.

Compensation Paid for taking over of Coke Coal Mines

727. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHKI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of compensation paid or proposed to be paid to the Coking Coal Mines recently taken over by Government and the formula of calculation thereof ; and

(b) the number of Coal Mines labourers who would be benefited in the taking over of Coal mines of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Under the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971, promulgated on the 16th October, 1971, only the management of 214 coking coal mines has been taken over. The Ordinance provides for payment of 25 paise per tonne of coal on the average monthly production of coal from such mine during 1968, 1969 and 1970, towards compensation for vesting in the Government of the right to manage the mine. Since the assests are yet to be acquired, the payment

of compensation for the assets, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

(b) About 3,300 workers.

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant in Baster

728. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government are considering the request of Madhya Pradesh for setting up a mini-steel plant in Baster :

(b) if so, the time by which the plant is likely to be set up ; and

(c) the total capacity of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) . (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to an electric furnace cum-continuous billet casting unit. No proposal has been received in this Ministry so far from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up such a unit in Baster

Supply of Raw Materials to Re-rolling Mills

729 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the policy of Government in regard to the registration of re-rolling Mills not included in the list of the Technical Committee and allotting them quota of raw materials in sufficient quantities in order to avert the closure of these units and thus throwing large number of persons out of jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : Under the current industrial licensing policy. Small Scale Units, whose machinery and equipment is worth less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs, do not require an industrial licence, and can register themselves with the State Directorate of Industries concerned.

Certain other units also do not require an industrial licences, provided that they are covered by certain stipulations, one of which is that their total fixed assets should be less than Rs. 1 crore. These units have to apply for registration to the competent authority for statistical purposes only. Government are not expected to exercise any detailed scrutiny or control in such cases. Accordingly, the fact of such registration does not necessarily constitute acceptance or recognition by the Government of any of the facts stated in the application. Further, the registration does not imply any commitment on the part of the Government to provide the foreign exchange required by the applicant for the import of capital equipment or raw materials or to provide any other assistance.

These provisions apply fully to the re-rolling industry as well.

Government have been advising caution on all concerned before setting up new re-rolling mills as there is considerable shortage of re-rollable materials compared to capacity already established. Units which, have come up despite this advice have done so with full knowledge of the difficulty of finding raw materials.

Even, so, Government have attempted distribution of the extremely limited supplies of re-rollable scrap arising from the Steel Plants in as equitable manner as possible.

Registration of New Units of Re-rolling Mills

730. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new units of re-rolling mills have been refused registration while a few have been considered eligible for statistical purpose ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making this differentiation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No re-rolling unit outside the small scale sector, eligible for registration for statistical purposes under the current industrial licensing policy, has been refused registration.

Policy Regarding Registration of Re-rolling Mills of Iron

731. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the policy laid down and followed in respect of registration of re-rolling mills of iron which have been set up after the report of the Technical Committee ; and

(b) the names of the re-rolling mills which have been registered subsequent to the report of the Technical Committee either for only statistical purposes or for allotting quta of billets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Steel re-rolling mills are sanctioned industrial licences or registered in accordance with the policy of industrial licences in force. Currently, units whose value of machinery and equipment is less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs will be registered as Small Scale Units with the Directorates of Industries. Thoss whose assets are less than Rs. 1 crore and who fulfil certain other condititions will be registered by the Iron and Steel Controller for statistical purposes. The remaining units will have to apply for industrial licence.

Tbis record of capacity for purposes of industrial licensing does not, however, automatically entitle units for registration as billet re-rollers. New units are not generally registered as billet re-rollers after the report of Technical Committee in line with their recommendations.

(b) the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Re-rolling Mills of Iron listed by Technical Committee

732. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of re-rolling mills of iron, State-wise, which were listed by the Technical Committee and were thus categorised as registered re-rolling mills and considered eligible for billet quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : The number of re-rollers recommended by the "Technical Committee on Assessment of Re-Rolling capacity" for release of steel billets *vide* their report dated July, 1966 is indicated State-wise below :

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of billet re-rollers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Kerala	2
7.	Madras	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3
9.	Maharashtra	11
10.	Mysore	3
11.	Orissa	1
12.	Punjab	6
13.	Rajasthan	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	12
15.	West Bengal	18
16.	Delhi	6
17.	Goa	1
	Total :	79

Criticism of Indo-Soviet Treaty by Pakistan

733. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan criticized Indo-USSR friendship treaty and alleged that India would now feel encouraged to intensify its provocative activities against Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government have made it clear that the Indo-Soviet treaty is a Treaty of peace,

friendship and cooperation which is not directed against anyone.

Discussion on Bonus Formula

734. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI P. M MEHTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussions were held between the Minister, and the representatives of employers and employees on the 21st October, 1971 on the new bonus formula to be enforeed universally ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) : (a) Separate discussion with the representatives of employers and workers were held on the 21st October, 1971, as a prelude to the discussions in the Indian Labour Conference and *inter-alia* the question of bonus was discussed in its various aspects.

(b) the discussions were of an informal nature. No decisions were taken.

Sale of Iron Scrap to Private Firm by Bhilai Steel Plant

735. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron scrap worth Rs. 20.55 crores has been sold by officials of Bhilai Steel Plant to a private firm at a very low price ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent huge loss accrued on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking over of Sick Mills

736. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick mills which Government have taken over ;

(b) the main reasons for closing of such mills ;

(c) the number of labourers hit by the closure ; and

(d) the loss of production the industry has suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House, after it is received.

Check on further Migration of Refugees from Bangla Desh

737. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more refugees are coming from Bangla Desh continuously ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to check further migration of refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Until normal conditions return in Bangla Desh, it is not possible, for humanitarian considerations, to take any steps to stop or limit the flow of refugees from Bangla Desh.

Workers Unemployed in States due to Closure of Factories

738. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers rendered unemployed in 1969-70 and 1970-71 in each State on account of the closure of factories due to financial stringency or shortage of raw material : and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Appeal by Pope Paul for Relief to Displaced Persons from East Bengal

739. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pope Paul has appealed to all countries for relief to Displaced persons from East Bengal ; and

(b) the reaction of that appeal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Material and other help has been received from the international community but it is not possible specifically to relate the quantum of help received to a particular appeal.

Representations regarding Nationalisation of Coal Mines

740. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding the nationalisation of coal mines ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of 214 coking coal mines has already been taken over by the Government, pending the nationalisation of such mines. The nationalisation of the non-coking coal mines is not being considered by the Government.

Redistribution of Properties of Refugees from Bangla Desh

741. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has started redistribution of the properties of the Bangla Desh refugees who have come over to India;

(b) whether Government of India has protested against such an action by the Pakistan Government ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan that any steps taken to deprive the refugees of their houses and lands are bound to deter them from returning to East Bengal and that the Government of India cannot accept such a situation. An assurance has been sought from the Government of Pakistan that the properties of the refugees would be protected and returned to them when they return to their homes in East Bengal.

Indo-Pak Talks on Hijacking of Indian Plane

742. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had told Pakistan about its willingness to hold talks through diplomatic channel with regard to the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane ;

(b) if so, the conditions on which India had shown her willingness to settle the issue; and

(c) the reaction of the Pakistan Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government had indicated to the Government of Pakistan that we are willing to discuss the issue on the basis of :

(i) payment of compensation for the aircraft ;

(ii) punishment of the two criminals who hijacked it ; and

(iii) adequate assurances regarding the the future.

(c) The Pakistan Government has refused to meet these reasonable requests of the Government of India.

Research Board for Steel Industry

743. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have considered to have Research Board for Steel Industry to promote studies into the problems of the industry and facilitate the flew of up-to-date technological information to the existing research units in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Research and Development Board for the Iron and Steel Industay is presently under consideration. The Board is intended to support on going research programmes, initiate and support new research programmes and establish a Documentation and Information Centre. The proposal envisages participation by all the integrated steel plants in the country in the activities of the Board and in its financing with some financial assistance by Government.

Education of Lobour

744. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the education of labour in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. A country-wide scheme of Worker's Education is being operated through the Central Board for Worker's Education, a 'Society' registered under the Societie's Regirtration Act. The Board has set up 30 Regional Centres and a number of Sub-Regional Centres where "worker teachers" are trained. After their training, the Worker Teachers conduct classes for other workers The Syllabus of training includes topics like trade unionism, union management relations, labour legislation and other matters of interest to labour.

Unemployed Youths in the Country

745. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed youths in the country with details of different States ;

(b) the number of educated unemployed in the country ;

(c) the number of unemployed expected to be employed during this year ; and

(d) the amount of money Central Government expects to spend for giving employment or unemployment allowance during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The only information available on the subject relates to the number of work-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country and is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) While precise estimates are not available, large numbers are expected to be employed under the various programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments, within and outside the Fourth Plan.

(d) There is no scheme for payment of employment or unemployment allowance.

The provisions made in the Budget for 1971-72 for some of the more important employment-oriented schemes are given in the attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

(a) Number of youth work-seekers (age group 15-24 years) on the live register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31st December, 1970.*

*Data regarding age-wise distribution of employment seekers on live Register is collected at annual intervals as on 31st December each year. The latest available data relates to 31st Decembe, 1970.

	State/Union Territory		Number of youth work-seekers (age group 15-24 years) on the live register as on 31.12.1970
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	2,10,493
2.	Assam	...	50,709
3.	Bihar	...	2,51,221
4.	Gujarat	...	1,27,161
5.	Haryana	...	65,240
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	29,406
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	9,460
8.	Kerala	...	1,92,343
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	1,62,376
10.	Maharashtra	...	2,36,805
11.	Mysore	.	1,64,149
12.	Orissa	..	1,17,636
13.	Punjab	..	73,217
14.	Rajasthan	..	1,01,915
15.	Tamil Nadu	...	3,01,481
16.	Uttar Pradesh	..	3,27,133
17.	West Bengal	...	4,10,945
18.	Chandigarh	..	10,265
19.	Delhi	.	96,649
20.	Goa	.	5,762
21.	Laccadives	..	689
22	Manipur	.	28,681
23.	Pondicherry	...	5,197
24.	Tripura	...	14,019
	Total		29,92,952

(b) Data regarding distribution of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange by educational levels is collected at half-yearly intervals (that is June and December each year). The latest available information relates to 30th of June, 1971 according to which the number of educated work-seekers was 20,53,348.

Statement-II

	Scheme	Budget provision for 1971-72
	1	2
1.	Development of small but potentially viable farmers	Rs. 6 crores
2.	Scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labour.	Rs. 3 crores

1	2
3. Development of Dry Farming.	Rs. 2.16 crores
4. Rural Works Programme.	Rs. 20 crores
5. Area Development—Scheme for development of infra-structure facilities like roads, regulated markets etc.	Rs. 3 corers
6. Crash Seheme for rural employment.	Rs. 50 crores
7. Special provision for programmes for the educated unemployment (including engineers and technicians)	Rs. 25 crores

The above provision is exclusive of the amounts to be spent during the year on various other development programmes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments in and outside the IV Plan, which will, *inter-alia* generate, increasing employment opportunities.

इंडोनेशिया के विदेश मन्त्री के साथ बातचीत

746. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने गत अगस्त में अपने इंडोनेशिया की यात्रा के समय वहां के विदेश मन्त्री के साथ बंगला देश के बारे में बातचीत की थी तथा इंडोनेशिया के साथ उसी प्रकार की सन्धि करने जैसी कि रूस के साथ की गई है, के बारे मे भी बात-चीत की थी , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है तथा इस पर इंडोनेशिया सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : (क) और (ख). अगस्त 1971 में इंडोनेशिया की यात्रा के दौरान विदेश मंत्री ने इंडोनेशिया के विदेश मन्त्री से बंगला देश की स्थिति के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया था। इस सम्बन्ध में, यात्रा के बाद जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति कृपया देखें। इंडोनेशिया के साथ भारत-सोवियत संधि जैसी किसी संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने की बात न तो सोची गई और न हुई ही है।

पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई के बारे में अमरीका को विरोध पत्र

747. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने विरोध पत्र भेज कर अमरीका को कह दिया है कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई को "शत्रुतापूर्ण" कार्य मानती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अमरीका सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) : (क) 27 जून, 1971 को संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राजदूतावास को एक लिखित पत्र भेजा गया था जिसमें अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने पर भारत सरकार की ओर से चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी।

(ख) अमरीका सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने की बात को इस आधार पर न्यायसंगत बताया है कि वह पाकिस्तान से कुछ लाभ उठाना चाहता है।

किन्तु 9 नवम्बर, 1971 को अमरीकी सरकार ने घोषणा की कि वह बकाया लाइसेंसों को रद्द कर रही है।

विदेशियों द्वारा भारत की यात्रा

748. **श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीने में भारत आने

विदेशी राष्ट्रों के प्रतिनिधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों और विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों के मध्य हुई बातचीत किस प्रकार की थी ; और

(ग) बंगला देश की समस्या के प्रश्न पर उनकी बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पूर्ण विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1032/71]

U.S S.R.-Egypt Communique

749. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint communique of USSR-Egypt issued by those countries in October, 1971 after Indo-USSR treaty, was contrary to India stand on Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The joint communique issued at the end of President Sadat's visit to Moscow in October, 1971 makes no mention of Bangla Desh or India.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Help for Refugees

750 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which had extended their help financially and otherwise for the refugees from Bangla Desh ;

(b) the extent of help promised by each country ;

(c) how far these countries have fulfilled their offer or promise ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in cases where the help offered was more but the help actually provided was negligible ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the offers of assistance received from foreign Governments, UN Agencies and Voluntary organisations, as per information received by the Department of Rehabilitation upto 15-11-1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1033/71].

(c) Government has received aid in cash amounting to Rs. 10.78 crores from the foreign countries. Besides the aid in cash, the Government have also received aid in kind from the foreign countries in the form of food stuffs (rice, edible oil, sugar), shelter material, vehicles, medical supplies etc. The value of foreign assistance actually received by us including the cash so far is about Rs. 50 to 55 crores. The rest is currently on the high seas and is expected to arrive in the next few months.

(d) Government are helpful of receiving promised aid from various countries/agencies shortly.

Views of Foreign Countries on Indo-Soviet Treaty

751. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have appreciated the signing of Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation ;

(b) whether some countries have assailed this Treaty and if so, their names ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any country having assailed the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

There has been general appreciation by the international community that the Treaty

has strengthened cooperation between India and the U.S.S R. in all fields and has contributed to peace and stability in the region.

(c) Does not arise.

Political Settlement of Bangla Desh

752. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in "The Motherland" of the 10th October stating that the Soviet Union and the United States have envolved between themselves the outlines of a plan for a political solution of the Bangla Desh problem which did not coincide with India's thinking ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report referred to in the 'Motherland' of 10th October, 1971. The report is not correct.

Minimum Bonus

753. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mill Owners Association have rejected Government's proposal that industrial employers should advance to the employees an additional 1 to 4 1/3 percent bonus over the above the minimum 4 percent payment stipulated in the Act ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : (a) In a statement issued in October, 1971, the Union Labour Minister commended an *ad hoc* formula for payment of advances ranging from 1 to 4⅓ per cent. Information regarding implementation of this formula by various employers is not available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Observations of U. N. Secretary-General on Bangla Desh

754. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. N. Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly had made some observations on the developments in Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the observations made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the observations made by the U. N Secretary-General is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT— 1034/71]

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants in Private Sector

755. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) how far the setting up of the mini steel plants in private sector has progressed ;

(b) the time by which these steel plants are likely to be commissioned and in which States ; and

(c) the names of the private sector undertakings given the licences for setting up the mini-steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to units manufaturing steel ingots/billets using electric furnaces and either conventional or continuous casting of the molten steel.

The undermentioned parties in the private sector have been granted letters of intent or industrial licences for such units since February, 1970, when the new

industrial licensing policy was introduced :—

Party	Location
1. M/s. Electro Steel Castings	U. P.
2. M/s. Rathi Alloys & Steel...	U. P.
3. Shri S. N. Agarwal .	Mysore.
4. M/s. Krishna Steel Industries...	Maharashtra
5. M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation .	Mysore
6. M/s. Amrit Vanaspati	U. P.
7. M/s. Vardhman Spinning & General Mills Ltd.	Haryana
8. M/s. Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes).	Bihar.
9. M/s. Shankar Estates Pvt. Ltd.	M. P.
10. M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co.	Bihar.
11. M/s. Gogte Minerals.	Maharashtra
12. M/s. Steel Complex.. ...	Kerala.

M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company were granted a carrying on business licence as they were already in production before the introduction of the new industrial licensing policy. The others have been granted letters of intent.

Of these, four units viz., M/s. Electro Steel Castings, M/s. Rathi Alloys & Steel, M/s Andhra Steel Corporation and M/s Steel Complex have been permitted to place orders for their continuous casting machines on suppliers abroad. They are now arranging for the necessary rupee as well as foreign exchange loans from the public financing institutions.

The other units are being advised to procure these machines from the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

Those units permitted to place orders abroad are expected to go on stream by the end of 1972, and the rest thereafter.

Shift in Portuguese Attitude towards India

756. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the media of mass communication in Portugal has stopped their virulent attack against India and started speaking good about India ;

(b) whether this indicates that the new Government would like to have normal relations with India ; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India has reciprocated these gestures and if so, in what manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any meaningful change in the Portuguese Government's attitude towards India, or in their policy on such basic issues as Colonialism, which divide our two countries. While the Portuguese press and other mass media are officially controlled and reflect official attitudes, in the absence of diplomatic relations with Portugal, we have not been able to notice any new trend in them towards India. Should there be any change for the better in Portuguese attitude towards India, Government will give it due and proper consideration to this aspect.

Trade Union Rights for Workers in Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, Kerala

757. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the methods employed by the administration of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod in Kerala, to deny the workers in that establishment the basic trade Union rights ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the complaints ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such complaint has been received in the Ministry of Labour.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of Bangla Desh Mission in New Delhi

758. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Bangla Desh Mission has been formally opened in New Delhi with the hoisting of its national flag ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's attitude flows from their policy on the question of recognition of Bangla Desh, a decision on which will be taken at the appropriate time.

Raising of Issue of Bangla Desh in U. N. O.

759 SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India raised the question of Bangla Desh in U. N. O. ,

(b) if so, to what extent India got the support of other countries ;

(c) how many countries participated in favour of India's move ; and

(d) whether some other countries also put forward any proposal in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Delegation of India raised the Bangla Desh issue during the general debate in the U. N. General Assembly and continues to do so in various Committees of the Assembly as appropriate.

(b) and (c). There is general consensus among the members of the U. N. that :

(i) the situation in East Bengal is the legitimate concern of the international community because it is a disaster of vast proportions involving an unprecedented migration of a large number of nationals of one member of the U. N. into another ;

(ii) a solution for the problem of East Bengal can be achieved not by military means but only by political means which would take into account the welfare and wishes of the people of East Bengal ;

(iii) the international community should endeavour to bring about such a solution, and that special efforts should be made to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees ;

(iv) there has been a large scale influx of refugees from East Bengal into India that they will only return to their homelands when assured of credible guarantees for their safety and honour.

Out of the 117 delegations which participated in the General Debate, 55 made specific references to the developments in East Bengal on the above lines.

(d) No formal proposal was put forward by any country for the solution of the problem though a few suggested mediation good offices, and visit by a contact group of the U. N. to both India and Pakistan. The Indian delegation firmly resisted such informal suggestions pointing out that proposals for the solution of the problem equating India and Pakistan would not resolve the basic cause of the ferment in East Bangal. The India delegation stated that only proposals aimed at stopping the Military repression in East Bengal and restoring the fundamental rights and liberties of the people of East Bengal would be conducive to a lasting solution. There was general appreciation for the validity of this approach to the problem.

Reduction of Administration Charges by Central Board of Trustees of Provident Fund

760. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of Provident Fund has decided to reduce the administrative charges twice ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government would consider the proposal to include the staff representatives in the Board of Trustees to avoid such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) . (a) and (b). In the beginning, the rate of administrative charges was fixed at 3 per cent of both the shares of contribution when the statutory rate of provident fund contribution was (*a*) 6¼ per cent of pay From January, 1963 the statutory rate of contribution in reepect of certain industries was enhanced to 8 per cent of pay. The rate of administrative charges in respect establishments which were required to pay contributions (*a* 8 per cent was fixed at 2.40 per cent of both the shares of provident fund contributions which was equivalent to 3 per cent of both shares of contributions (*a*) 6¼ per cent As these two rates of administrative charges created additional work allround, it was uniformly fixed at 0.37 per cent of pay.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to raise the Question of occupied Indian Territory by China

761. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that China has been seated in the U N. O., Government propose to raise the issue of Indian territory under the adverse possession of China , and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Our consistent stand has been that it is better to settle all such matters peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

Man-days Lost due to Strikes and Lock-outs in Railways, Banks, Air Transport Industry and Coal Mines

762. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of man-days lost during the last year as a result of strikes and lock-outs in (i) Railways, (ii) Banks. (iii) Air Transport Industry, (iv) Coal Mines, separately ;

(b) the total loss resulting therefrom ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rising incidence of strikes and lock-outs ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According to available information, the total number of man-days lost and loss in production due to strikes and lock-outs during 1970 were as following .

Industry	Man-days lost	Value of production loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(i) Railways including workshops	31,134	*5.90
(ii) Banks and other financial institutions	97,085	Not available
(iii) Air transport including workshops	7,109	Not available
(iv) Coalmines	4,67,441	**73.1

*Production loss relates to 7 out of 15 disputes for which information is available

**Production loss relates to 174 out of 185 disputes for which information is available

(c) The main effort is to minimise industrial disputes through preliminary discussions, informal mediation, conciliation and adjustification or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements ; Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned, including Workers' and Employees' Organisations, to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Issue of Licences for Production of cold Rolled Strips, Alloy Steels and Stainless Steel Strips

763. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of firms to whom letters of intent have been issued in the private sector for setting up units to produce cold rolled strips and alloy steels and stainless steel strips ; and

(b) the number of licences issued with relevant details of production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Seamless Tube Plant

764 SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Seamless Tube Plant has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Refractories In Steel Industry

765. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to assess the demand for refractories of various qualities and specifications required by the steel industry in the next ten years and to suggest concrete steps to meet the demand has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SARI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visits Exchanged between India and U. S. S. R.

766. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of visits exchanged at the ministerial level as also at official level between U. S. S. R and India after the signing of the Indo-Soviet Treaty : and

(b) the particulars of such visits, giving the names and official positions of the delegations from both the countries that exchanged visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contracts secured by Engineering Projects (India) Limited

767. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and value of contracts secured both at home and abroad by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited during the last three years ;

(b) the staffing pattern of the undertaking ; and

(c) the present subscribed and authorised capital of the said undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., was incorporated in April, 1970. Since then the

following contracts has been secured :

Construction of foodgrain siles for Food Corporation of India. Value of the contract is Rs. 59.9 lakhs.

(b) The Executive head of the Company is the Managing Director. The Company is divided into four divisions *viz.*, Finance, Marketing, Projects and General Administration and Secretarial ; each division is headed by senior officer. The total number of officers and staff at present is 26.

(c) Authorised Capital · Rs. 30 lakhs.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 10.56 lakhs

Labour Strikes in the Public Sector Steel Plants

768. SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production loss suffered by the public sector steel plants due to labour strikes during the past three years ; and

(b) the causes that led to such strikes by labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The production loss suffered by the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 due to labour strikes in Bhilai and Rourkela and due to all forms of labour trouble in Durgapur was as under :

(In Tonnes)

	B.F. Coke	Sinter	Hot Metal	Ingot Steel	Semis	Finished Steel	Castings
Bhilai Steel Plant ·							
1968-69	—	—	—	894	380	88	45
1969-70	9,490	-	23,060	59,532	8,500	18,355	—
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rourkela Steel Plant ·							
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969-70	—	—	—	97,388	—	53,731	932
1970-71	1,909	2,709	1,584	132,028	973	88,201	176
Durgapur Steel Plant :							
1968-69	55,000	—	214,167	328,790	675,765	173,704	—
1969-70	40,218	—	328,235	238,241	158,809	134,248	—
1970-71	85,014	50	250,255	268,721	225,147	133,926	—

(b) The main demands of the workers in general related to additional manpower, revision of production incentive schemes, upgradation of scales of pay etc. Inter-Union and Intra-Union rivalries and political bundhs were contributory factors.

Visit to Singapore and Jakarta by the Minister of External Affairs

769 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had been to Singapore and Jakarta in August last ;

(b) if so, the mission of his visit to those places ; and

(c) what necessiated him to cancel his programme with the Indians in Jakarta and airdash to Singapore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit to Indonesia from 12th to 15th August, 1971 was at the invitation of the Indonesian Foreign Minister. During his visit, the annual bilateral consultations

between the two countries at the Ministerial and officials' level also took place.

The visits enabled a very useful exchanges of views with the leaders of both countries, particularly with reference to the situation in Bangla Desh.

(c) The Minister of External Affairs met the Indian community in Djakarta on two occasions during his stay. One engagement was rescheduled to enable him to keep an appointment with the Singapore Prime Minister.

Raising of Bangla Desh Refugee issue at United Nations

770. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India raised the issue of Refugees from Bangla Desh at United Nations ;

(b) whether India has requested U. N. for further aid for these refugees ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India had drawn the attention of the international community and the U. N. to the massive influx of refugees from Bangla Desh into India immediately following the events in East Bengal since March 25 1971 The issue was specifically raised by the Foreign Minister when intervening in the General Debate at the 26th General Assembly session of the U. N. on 27th of September, 1971. The Indian delegation has stated at the U. N. that India is receiving these refugees and taking care of them as a trust on behalf on the international community purely on humanitarian considerations. It has been emphasised that the refugees are the concern of the international community and the U. N. as the highest representative organisation of the international community should give relief assistance to them as needed.

India continues to express these views in all appropriate forums of the U. N.

(c) The U.N. response to India's appeals has been prompt. The Secretary-General issued two appeals on May 19 and June 16, 1971 for relief assistance to the refugees from Bangla Desh. He has designated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the U. N. Focal Point for relief assistance to the refugees of Bangla Desh. Resident Mission of the UNHCR is functioning in Delhi with adequate staff of coordinate relief assistance coming through the U.N for the Bangla Desh refugees. Though the U. N. response in seeking relief assistance has been prompt the response has been inadequate due to the continuous influx of refugees whose figure is about ten million already. India continues to shoulder the major burden of giving relief assistance for the refugees. According to the information available with the U. N. Focal Point, the total contribution pledged through the U. N. was approx. $157,93[illegible],000 as on October 31, 1971 and the amount actually received upto the 15th November, 1971 is $46.58 million.

Unutilisation of vacant land in EPDP Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

771. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land allotted for East Pakistan displaced persons colony in Kalkaji, New Delhi, has not been fully utilised and there is much vacant land available for distribution ;

(b) whether a large number of Central Government employees hailing from East Pakistan or West Bengal have represented to Government that they should also be allotted plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony for their rehabilitation ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : (a) There are 62 unallotted plots in the colony out of which area equivalent to about 40 plots is under litigation. There are already 26 applicants on the waiting list and as a result of further scrutiny some more applicants who had applied within the prescribed period may be found eligible for allotment. Some more vacant land is availble in the colony but it may not be suitable for residential plots.

(b) and (c). Applications from Displaced Persons from East Pakistan were invited twice in January, 1956 and August 1967,

All eligible applicants have either been offered plots or their names have been placed on the waiting list. As regards persons hailing from West Bengal, the Co-operative Society of such persons had made representations to Government for the allotment of land in the Colony. The Society has been informed that the Department of Rehabilitation has no scheme under which a Society consisting of non-displaced persons could be considered for allotment of land.

Re opening of Nimcha Colliery

772. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement was signed for re-opening the Nimcha Colliery in Raniganj Coal Field ;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and the name of the Union with whom the agreement was signed ;

(c) whether large amount of legal dues is due to the workers for the period before the lockout of the Colliery from 26th April, 1971, if so, the total amount due ; and

(d) whether there is any provision for payment of outstanding legal dues to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अंशदान

773. **श्री अम्बेश** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी संस्थान में भविष्य निधि योजना आरंभ करने के लिए कितने कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह संभव है कि किसी संस्थान में कुछ कर्मचारी तो भविष्य निधि में अन्शदान करते है जब कि अन्य कुछ को यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या कोई कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में अन्शदान करने से स्वयं इन्कार कर सकता है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) बीस । तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को ऐसे किन्ही प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू कराने का अधिकार है जिनमें नियोजित बीस से कम व्यक्तियों को ऐसी संख्या नियोजित हो, जो अधिसूचना में निर्दिष्ट की जाय ।

(ख) जी हां । कुछ शर्तों के साथ कर्मचारी इसकी परिधि में आ जाते है ।

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारी को, जिसे भविष्य निधि का सदस्य बनाना अपेक्षित है, सदस्य बनने से इन्कार करने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

Indians in Ceylon

774. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin who have been given citizenship by the Ceylonese Government under the Shastri-Sirimao agreement ; and

(b) the number of persons still awaiting citizenship under the said agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 17,632 up to August 31, 1971.

(b) 2,82,368.

Steel Production in Bhilai Steel Plant

775. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering certain immediate measures to increase the steel production in Bhilai Plant to meet the shortage of steel ; and

(b) if so, what are these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). For increasing production in Bhilai Steel Plant several technological and organisational measures have been implemented or are under implementation. The main measures are :—

(i) Formation of Capital Repairs Group for Coke Ovens.

(ii) introduction of Benzene for use as feul ;

(iii) Simultaneous repairs to more than one Open Hearth Furnace to improve furnace availability ;

(iv) Introduction of oxygen lancing in open hearth furnaces.

(v) Steps for improving quality and reducing rejections etc

Visit of Minister of Steel and Mines to Bhilai Steel Plant

776. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited the site of the Bhilai Steel Plant recently , and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The date and purpose of the visits are given below :

Date of visit	Purpose of visit
5.5.71	Visited the Steel Plant, addressed the officers and met the trade union leaders.
30.7.71	Inaugurated the 6th Blast Furnace. Held discussions with officers on the progress of steel production.
15.10.71	Visited Rajhara Mines and the Steel Plant. Held discussions with both Soviet and Indian officers and met trade union leaders.

Strike in Bhilai Steel Plant

777. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any strike in the Bhilai Steel Plant during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike ;

(c) the man-hours lost during the strike period and the financial loss suffered consequently ; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of Underground Naga Leader Shri Phizo and Mizo Rebel Leader Shri Laldanga

778. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information regarding the meeting of the self-exiled underground Naga Leader Shri Phizo and Mizo Rebel Leader Shri Laldanga in the month of August, 1971 at Dacca ;

(b) whether Government have any information that the Mizo Rebel Leader Shri Laldanga wants to surrender ;

(c) whether Government have any information regarding the number of the Naga and Mizo Rebels who are in China and East Pakistan ; and

(d) whether there is any fresh move by the Rebel Naga Leaders for talks with Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) We have no informatian.

(b) We have no informatian that the Mizo Rebel Leader Laldanga intends to surrender. On the contrary, according to our informatian the Miza rebels in East Bengal under the leadership of Lalganga are actively cooperating with the West Pakistan Army. However, a number of top-ranking leaders of the MNF belonging to the moderate faction have recently returned to India and surrendered to our authorities.

(c) We have no information of any Mizo Rebel group in China. As regards East Bengal, in June, 1971, they were estimated to be approximately 2000 including women, children and nearly 1200 personnel of the so-called "Mizo National Army". There are reports that some Naga rebels had proceeded to China during 1971. Their

exact number is not known. As regards East Bengal, we do not have any confirmed information about the presence of any Naga rebels there.

(d) No such approaches have been made. The Government's policy in the matter is well known and has been explained in Parliament on a number of occasinos. A solution of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960. This solution was ratified by the people of Nagaland in the last general elections, to the State Assembly. Government do not intend holding any further political talks with the underground Nagas. Nagas, as Indian citizens, are, however, free to make suggestions for the betterment of Nagaland to the Governor and the Government of Nagaland.

Fresh Influx of Refugees from Bangla Desh to Eastern Border States

779. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is again a rush of evacuees into Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura from the month of September and onwards ; and

(b) if so, the reasons of such fresh influx of evacuees into India from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Influx is continuing on account of unsettled conditions in Bangla Desh due to Civil War and continued atrocities perpetrated by the Pakistan Army.

Visit by team of Central Officials to Bangla Desh Refugee camps at Balat and Mailan

780. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILIATATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of five senior Central Officials visited the Bangla Desh refugees camps at Balat and Mailan on the 6th October, and another camp at Sarbhog on the 7th October, 1971 on a fact finding mission about the camps ;

(b) the other camps visited by this team during their tour in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILRAR) : (a) Yes. A Central Team consisting of five senior Officials visited Balat and Mailam camps in Meghalaya on 6th October, 1971. Four of these officials also visited Sorbhog in Assam on 8th October, 1971.

(b) The Team also visited Central Camp at Changseri in Assam on 3rd October, 1971. It did not go to Tripura on this occasion but visited later in the month from 27th October to 29th October, 1971.

Reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Limited

781. SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has been recently re-organised for better performance ; and

(b) if so, the changes made in the different units of Hindustan Steel Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) There has been no re-organisation of Hindustan Steel Ltd. A number of top posts that became vacant have been or are being filled up.

Violation of Indo-Ceylon Agreement by Ceylon

782. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon have repeatedly violated the Indo-Ceylon agreement on the future of Indians in Ceylon ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Assistance from U S.S R. for Bangla Desh Refugees

783. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the details of assistance received so far by India from Soviet Union regarding medicines to fight the Cholera out-break in refugees camps ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : 1,50,000 ml. doses of cholera vaccines have been received so far from Soviet Union.

Production of Coal in Fourth Plan

784. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target of coal production for the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether there is any prospect for any shortfall of the target ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) 93.5 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The target can be achieved provided the main difficulty now being faced by the coal industry regarding transportation by railways is solved quickly. Every effort is being made by the Government to overcome this difficulty.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने हुए प्रदर्शन में श्री जगजीत सिंह द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

785. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० जगजीत सिंह महासचिव, संत अकाली दल ने अभी हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने हुए प्रदर्शन में सक्रिय भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या जानकारी उपलब्ध है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, विरोधी प्रदर्शन के आवाहन की प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप, 13 अक्तूबर 1971 को न्यूयार्क में संयुक्त राष्ट्र भवन के बाहर कठिनता से आधे दर्जन व्यक्ति आये ।

Meeting non-aligned Countries

786. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a newspaper item appearing in the *Statesman* of the 29th October, 1971 regarding President Tito's call for a meeting of non-aligned countries ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the Lusaka Conference to ensure continuity of action of non-aligned countries a consultative meeting at ministerial level was held in New York on 1st October, this year. It has been decided to convene, before the 27th session of the UN General Assembly, a similar meeting. India and Yugoslavia are both members of the Preparatory Committee set up for the purpose.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के कार्यालय को हैदराबाद स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

788. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के कार्यालय को दिल्ली से हैदराबाद स्थानान्तरित किया जा रहा है और उस पर अनुमानतः एक करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां । ऐसा

अनुमान है कि स्थानान्तरित करने में छह लाख रुपये व्यय होंगे ।

(ख) सरकार ने यह विनिश्चय किया है कि लोक उपक्रमों का मुख्य कार्यालय दिल्ली में तब होना चाहिए जब कि यह अत्यावश्यक हो । राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की प्रायोजनाएं बिहार उड़ीसा मध्य प्रदेश और मैसूर राज्यों में अवस्थित है । उसकी समस्त प्रायोजनाओं की सुगमता, पत्राचार की सरलता और प्रबन्ध को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यही समुचित पाया गया कि निगम का मुख्य कार्यालय हैदराबाद में हो ।

Bengalies of Pakistan Chancery Beaten by Pakistani Staff

789. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some non Diplomat Bengali staff of Pakistan High Commission were beaten by the Pakistan Staff on the 2nd November, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) The incident in question took place within the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India. However, the Ministry of External Affairs summoned the Pakistan High Commissioner and made an enquiry from him about the incident.

Indian Ocean Conference

790. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated to convene an Indian Ocean Conference in pursuance of the Lusaka declaration to keep this high seas free from Big-Power competition ; and

(b) whether the reactions of the Big Powers concerned to this proposal have been ascertained during the recent tour of the Prime Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As Government whole-heartedly support the Lusaka Declaration on the Indian Ocean, they have been taking such steps as are possible to ensure its implementation. Discussion is proceeding through diplomatic channels with all the concerned powers. Although there is no formal proposal to convene a Conference to discuss this question, this step can be considered at an appropriate time.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

791. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter of intent has been issued for establishing a mini-steel plant in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the location of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question refers to an electric furnace-cum continuous casting unit.

A letter of intent has been issued on 11-11-1971 in favour of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for setting up such a unit in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of mild steel and high carbon steel billets, and 20,000 tonnes of wire rods per annum. The exact location of the plant in the State has not yet been decided by the Corporation.

बंगला देश के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मध्य प्रदेश में बसाना

792. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बंगला देश के कुल कितने शरणार्थियों को बसाया गया है और किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है ;

(ख) बगला देश के शरणार्थियो को बसाने से पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश मे बसाये गये विस्थापित व्यक्तियो की सख्या क्या है ;

(ग) उन्हें किन स्थानो पर बसाया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन दोनो प्रकार के शरणार्थियो को क्या क्या सुविधाये दी जा रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) चू कि जैसे ही बगला देश के शरणार्थी अपने घरो को सुरक्षित वापस लौटने की स्थिति मे हो जायेगे उन्हे वापस भेज दिया जायेगा इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश या भारत के किसी भाग मे उन्हे बसाने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नही होता ।

(ख) से (घ) लगभग 6 500 विस्थापित परिवार जो बगला देश के शरणार्थियो से पूर्व अर्थात 26-3-1971 से पूर्व आये थे, उनको सरगुजा, पन्ना, बेतुल, रायगढ, होशगबाद और रायपुर के जिलो मे बसा दिया गया है इन प्रवासियो मे से, कृषको को भूमि पर बसा दिया गया है या बसाया जा रहा है और उन्हे कृषि भूमि, मकान और आवासीय प्लाट, बैल कृषि औजार, बीज और उवरक प्रदान कर दिये गये है । नलकूप खोद करके, खुले कुओ और निस्तार टैको का निर्माण करके पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा सुविधाए भी प्रदान कर दी गई है । इसी प्रकार गैर-कृषक परिवारो को मकान, आवासीय प्लाट, रोजगार या व्यापार और कारोबार तथा कारोबार के लिये स्थान आदि के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जानी है ।

Indian Nationals in Pakistan Jails

793. SHRI J. B PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Nationals in Pakistan Jails ,

(b) whether some Indian Nationals in Pakistan Jails have expired their terms and are not being released , and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government of Pakistan has not furnished any information about Indian citizens in Pakistani Jails

(c) Every possible effort is made to secure the release of Indian nationals whose detention in Pakistan come to the notice of the Government

12 04 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN DELHI

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following subject to urgent public importange and I request that he may make a statement thereon

> "The transport problems in Delhi and consequent unrest among students and frequent incidents of hijacking of buses by college students "

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) The bus services in Delhi, formerly operated by a private Company were taken over departmentally by the Ministry of Transport in 1948 In 1950, they were handed over to the Delhi Road Transport Authority, a body set up under the Delhi Road Transport Authority, Act, 1950 When the Municipal Corporation was created in 1957, the Transport Undertaking in Delhi became its responsibility The working of the city transport undertaking had been continuously deteriorating for the past six or seven years and there were constant demands for a change in its administration The Morarka Commission and the Working Group on Metropolitan

Transport Services brought the following defects in its functioning to light :—

(a) The finances of the Delhi Transport Undertaking had reached the rock-bottom and the Undertaking was faced with increasing losses every year. The gap between the revenue and expenditure had been continuously increasing since 1963 64. The Central Government were advancing loans to them for the purchase of buses and other capital expenditure. Upto 31-3-71, loans aggregating Rs. 16 58 crores had been advanced to the Undertaking. But because of its operational losses the Corporation was not able to repay the loan money or contribute to the statutory funds. The outstanding loans as on the 31st March, 1971 amounted to Rs 14.18 crores. The Undertaking had been unable to repay due instalments of loan amounting to Rs. 5.5 crores and interest amounting to Rs. 3 71 crores as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) The loans reserved for purchasing new buses were converted by the D T. U. into ways and means resources. This led to acute shortage of buses ;

(c) The overage fleet has been one of the most serious problems of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. There were nearly 37% buses over eight years old and about 24% buses over 10 years old as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(d) The Undertaking has only one Central Workshop at Kingsway Camp to cater to the needs of the entire fleet for major repairs and overhaul. To cope with the increased work-load of maintenance and heavy repairs of the vehicles, there was need to decentralise workshop facilities.

The Delhi Transport Corporation owns 1391 buses, out of which only 934 were on road on the day the D.T.U. was taken over by the Government. In addition, 230 buses of private operators were also commissioned to cater to the needs of the public in the city.

The total number of scheduled trips per day was 15,992, out of which only 12,526 trips were operating on the relevant date. It has been estimated by the Delhi Transport Corporation that they require 270 buses more, over and above the strength of 1391 buses already owned by them, to meet the requirements of the city to a reasonable extent.

Out of the vehicles which are in the Central Workshop and the depot workshops, 180 are due for scrapping and these cannot be taken into account for purposes of computing the available number of vehicles. However there are about 200 vehicles, which can be repaired for service and put on the road.

2. Because of these problems and difficulties Transport Undertaking was not able to cater to the travel requirements of Delhi adequately and there were complaints about the irregular services, missing of trips etc. The situation further deteriorated during the months of July, August and September, 1971, when there were clashes between the workers of the Delhi Transport Undertaking and students on grounds of inadequacy and irregularity of bus services for the students. As many as 91 incidents took place during this period, in some of which the students stopped and stoned the Delhi Transport Undertaking buses or set them on fire or hijacked them. This resulted in a law and order problem. In order to meet the situation and with a view to improving the working of the Undertaking and the efficiency of its services, the Central Government had to intervene and transfer the management of the Delhi Transport Undertaking from the Delhi Municipal Corporation to a statutory Corporation set up under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

3. There has been some improvement in the functioning of the city transport undertaking since the establishment of the Corporation. The traffic income has shown on increase of about Rs. 21,000/- per day in the second week of November as compared to the income in the second week of October, 1971. The kilometers per bus daily has also increased from 177 to 187 and the bus operational ration from about 71% to about 77%.

4. The Corporation proposes to place orders for 270 buses during 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 2.8 crores and to purchase spare parts so as to put about 100 additional

[Shri Om Mehta]

buses by repairing those lying idle in the workshops. The Corporation has been negotiating with the neighbouring States such as Haryana and U. P. to obtain buses on loan to improve the services. Haryana has not been able to spare any bus because of various reasons but Uttar Pradesh have promised to give some help. The Government of India will consider grant of necessary financial assistance to the Corporation for the purpose. The Corporation is making the maximum efforts to ensure that the difficulties of the public are eliminated However, as the present bus services fall short of the requirements to a considerable extent, it will not be possible for the Corporation to meet the entire demand fully in the near future. It will take sometime for the Corporation to consolidate its position and to provide regular and adequate services.

5. So far as the transport requirements of the students are concerned, the position is that in August 1971, on the basis of the recommendations made by a Committee, which was appointed on the suggestion of Government, the Delhi Transport Undertaking Authorities introduced additional services of 21 agreed routes for the students and also ensured increased frequency of trips for catering to the needs of the students residing in difficult areas. It was also decided that Joint Committee should be set up in each college consisting of representatives of students, Delhi Transport Undertaking workers, Delhi Transport Undertaking management and College Authorities. It was also decided that the seven Zonal Committees should continue and that one Apex Committee consisting of representatives of the University, Delhi Transport Undertaking management and drivers and conductors should also be set up to maintain liaison with the College Committees and the Central Government. There have been some meetings of these College Zonal and Apex Committees.

6. Recently, the University Authorities carried out a survey of the travelling requirements of the student community and, on the basis of this survey, some further recommendations were made for adjustment in the existing services and introduction of additional services. The main recommendation relating to the introduction of a new bus service from R. K. Puram to Arya Samaj Road *via* the Ridge at a frequency of 30 minutes throughout the day has already been implemented. As many as 774 additional trips have also been provided through adjustment of schedules and commissioning of new and renovated buses. The additional service and trips have provided subtantial relief to the student community. Twenty-eight other recommendations made by the University Authorities have also been fully implemented. Twenty-three of them have been purely met and the remaining 45 are under consideration by the Delhi Transport Corporation.

7. I would appeal to the students particularly not to resort to hijacking and similar steps. I would ask them to use the medium of the College Committee already constituted for voicing their grievances. I would ask the Corporation to pay prompt attention to all such grievances. I have no doubt that the Corporation and the Lt. Governor will always be ready to listen to the grievances of the students and devise measures to meet them.

I would like to say in addition that the President of the Delhi University Students' Union, Shri Bhagwan Singh has expressed his satisfaction over the transport facilities available to the students. He has issued a statement, which has been published in the press, that there is considerable improvement in the bus services.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The bus travelling public of Delhi have to wait for hours to get a bus. Even when a bus comes, more often than not they are left strandred. If one is lucky to get into a bus, he is packed like in a herd of cattle. Subsequently, he would not be sure whether he would reach the destination or not because either the bus can he hijacked or it may meet with an accident. The main object of establishing the Delhi Transport Service was to provide cheap, safe and quick transport to the weaker sections of the society. In Delhi it is neither cheap, nor quiek nor safe. Passengers have to hang on the footboard or bumpers. Many of them fall down and meet with serious accidents. Not only the passengers but even the students were great sufferers We found that they would reach their colleges and homes late and they could not do fair justice to their studies. Thus, we had an army of students who had either failed or had secured the third divison.

These irritations led to pitched battles between the students and the workers or the staff of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. It led to hijacking of many buses. The Minister himself has admitted that before the Central Government took it over, 91 incidents of hijacking and burning of buses took place. A poor country like ours can ill afford the luxury of burning buses.

No attempts were made previously to associate either the students or the passengers with the management or the working of the Delhi Transport Undertaking and that led to further deterioration of relations.

As to the way the finances of the Delhi Transport Undertaking were being managed, one can see from the report which has been placed before the House that the undertaking was running at a loss of Rs 14 crores and that out of a fleet of 1,300 buses practically only 900 were running ; the rest were either standard or were under repair or something.

Thus, it was in a sorry mess. One got the feeling that a deliberate attempt was being made to sabotage the nationalised sector and thus bring socialism into disrepute.

Apart from that there was another factor which I may mention. Mini buses which have been put on the road charge a much higher fare than the ordinary buses.

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for your question. I have made certain exceptions on these calling-attention motions but do not convert it into a debating time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I was only giving the background.

The Central Government has done a laudable act by taking over the management. I am glad to find that the earnings have increased by Rs. 21,000 and 270 new buses have been sanctioned. Attempt has also been made to associate students with the management of the undertaking. But the other passengers have been left out.

Therefore, my questions are : firstly, would you also associate, apart from students, passengers who hold monthly passes with the management of buses so that their difficulties are also solved ; secondly, will fares of all the buses, that is, mini buses and ordinary buses, be equalised and the present fares of buses, will not be raised ; thirdly, will the Ministry be willing to appoint a committee to investigate into the grievances of passengers and students and also to find out which class of students have been responsible for hijacking them in view of the fact that not a single private bus has so far been hijacked ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you instigating them against private buses also ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : There is a feeling among us that a certain party is making a deliberate attempt to bring discredit to the nationalised sector and thus bring socialism into disrepute. Therefore, will the Government appoint a committee to find out why not a single private bus has been hijacked and which party is responsible ? Fourthly and lastly, will the management of the transport undertaking and some of the mintsters also travel in buses during office hours to find out the difficulties of passengers ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : As I have already mentioned in my statement, due to these inadequacies we took over the management of the DTU bus service. We know that they were not keeping to schedule ; at peak hours they were not stopping at stops and conductors and drivers were also very rude to the public. I assure my hon. friend that we will do whatever is possible to improve the bus service in this motropolitan city.

Then, my, hon. friend has told me that in the committees which we have appointed there were no representative of students.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : And passengers.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Students are passengers. We will associate the other passengers also. We are thinking of having an advisory committee. In that we will try to have the representatives of the passengers and the public, particularly those who are employed in offices. We will hold an inquiry into that also and find out what is the position at present and whatever wrong has been done we will try to set it right.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : What about the management travelling in buses ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : I will certainly travel in buses. Earlier also I was travelling in buses. We will try to go around the city and find out what are the difficulties of the travelling public.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : What about the inquiry as to which class of students had been hijacking buses ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : Mostly the students of Hansraj College were hijacking buses.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इस बात में कोई शको-शुबहा नही है कि दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट बहुत गलत ढग से चल रही थी और उसकी सर्विस बहुत निकम्मी थी। इसको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं। सोलह साल पुरानी ऐसी बसों से काम लिया जा रहा है, जिन को जंक मे फेंक देना चाहिए। जो कोई इन बसो मे बैठ जाये, उसको नावलजीन की दो गोलियो की जरूरत पड़ती है। जिस-जिस एरिया से बस निकलती है, उसमे वह धुआ छोड़ जाती है, जिसकी वजह से दुकानदारो और बाजार मे शापिंग के लिए गये हुए लोगो को एस्पीरीन या नावलजीन की जरूरत पडती है। मैं समझता हू कि इस मामले मे बहुत ज्यादा ढील देने की जरूरत नही है। इसको बहुत संजीदगी के साथ हाथ मे लेना चाहिए।

मुझे खुशी है कि श्री ओम मेहता बहुत जोश और जज्बा दिखा रहे है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसकी कुछ रूप-रेखा अमली तौर पर नजर आयेगी।

श्री ओम मेहता : छः महीने के बाद।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : छः महीने में करे या तीन महीने में करे।

एक बड़ी अहम प्राबलम की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट यहां की दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन के अन्डर थी और आप जानते हैं कि कार्पोरेशन पर किन लोगों का कब्जा है। दिल्ली में ट्रांसपोर्ट के परमिट्स के मामले मे एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल हुआ है। एक व्यापार बना हुआ था कि कोई पैसा देकर परमिट ले सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस को यकीन दिलायें कि किन मिनी बसिज के परमिट को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर को दिए जाने थे, लेकिन उसके बजाये प्राईवेट पार्टीज को दिये गये और जो दूसरी बसिज के परमिट प्राईवेट पार्टीज को दिये गये, उन तमाम परमिट्स के बारे में एनक्वायरी की जायेगी और जो गलत आदमियों को परमिट दिये गये, जनसघ के वर्करो को दिये गये और व्यापारियो को पैसा लेकर दिये गये, उनको कैन्सल कर दिया जायेगा। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : कांग्रेसियों को भी दिये गये। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सतपाल कपूर : बताया गया है कि हाईजैकिंग के 91 केसेज हुए। मिनिस्टर साहब को इसका बैकग्राउंड देखना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक है कि सर्विस खराब है, वक्त पर बसे नही आती है, पुरानी बसे है, जिसमे लोगो को इरिटेशन होती है। उस इरिटेशन और रिजेन्टमेंट को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन इसकी क्या वजह है कि एक भी प्राइवेट बस हाईजैक न हो। क्या प्राइवेट बसों की सर्विस मे कोई नुक्स नही है ? शायद उनकी सर्विस में ज्यादा नुक्स हों। मिनिस्टर साहब बताये कि इसके पीछे किस का हाथ है। साफ नजर आता है कि एक तो हाथ प्राईवेट मालिको का हो सकता है, जिनको ऐसा करने के लिए एनकरेज किया गया और दूसरे, इसमें उन लोगों से हमदर्दी रखने वाली पार्टी का हाथ हो सकता है, जिसने परमिट दिये। मिनिस्टर साहब बताये कि वह इस सारे मामले की एनक्वायरी कराके उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक हाउस के सामने पेश करेंगे और कब तक दिल्ली की ट्रांसपोर्ट को इम्प्रूव करेंगे।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दो पर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मै उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हू कि जहा तक सम्भव होगा, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सेवा को अधिक से अधिक उपयोगी, सुखकर और सुविधाजनक बनाने का प्रयास करेगी। माननीय सदस्य ने मिनी बसिज के परमिट्स की बात कही है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूगा कि मिनी बसिज की आवश्यकता सिर्फ वहाँ होती है, जहा तग गलिया है और जहा बडी बसे नही आ सकती है। हमने इस बारे मे विचार-विमर्श किया है और विचार यह है कि मिनी बसिज भी दिल्ली ट्रासपोर्ट कारपोरेशन ही एक्वायर करे और उन्हे प्राईवेट आदमियो द्वारा चलाये जाने के बजाये खुद कार्पोरेशन ही उन्हे चलाये।

जहा तक प्राईवेट बसिज का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग इस एरेजमेट से बिल्कुल सैटिसफाइड नही है कि प्राईवेट बसिज को लगाया जाय। लेकिन शायद वे मजबूरी मे लगाई गई है। हमारी कोशिश होगी कि जितनी भी जल्दी हो सकता है, कार्पोरेशन के अपनी फ्लीट मे पर्याप्त वृद्धि करे और अगर कार्पोरेशन का अपना फ्लीट पूरा हो जायेगा, तो प्राइवेट बसा की आवश्यकता नही होगी। हम सिर्फ उतनी ही, जरूरी हद तक, प्राईवेट बसे रखेगे, जिनके बिना हमारा काम नही चल सकेगा। इसमे किसी का रोजगार छोनने की बात नही है। असली बात यह है कि यहाँ पर एक ऐसी अच्छी और दक्ष परिवहन सेवा होनी चाहिए, जो राजधानी दिल्ली के अनुरूप और अनुकूल हो और जो उसकी आवश्यकताओ के अनुसार चल सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : परमिट के पैसे के बारे मे भी बता दीजिये।

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर परमिट के पैसे लिये होंगे, तो वह श्री कछवाय और उनकी पार्टी को ही मालूम होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसकी जांच कराइये।

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर श्री कछवाय एनक्वायरी पर ज्यादा जोर न दे, तो अच्छा है। अगर सदन की यह मशा है कि इस बारे मे एनक्वायरी हो, तो बाकायदा प्रस्ताव आने पर उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

हाईजैकिग क्यो होता है और कैसे होता है, इसकी पूरी जाच करने की आवश्यकता है। यह भी बडे अचम्भे की बात है कि हाईजैकिंग की शिकार खाली दिल्ली ट्रासपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन की बसिज होती हैं, प्राईवेट बसिज नही।

श्री शशि भूषण : **

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

MR SPEAKER : All this will not go on record.

मेरा खयाल है कि आप लोग यहा आने से पहले झगड़े का घन्टा किसी और कमरे में रख लिया करें।

श्री शशि भूषण मैंने यह इसलिए कहा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यो इस तरह के रिमार्क्स करते है जो एन्टाइग हो ?

श्री शशि भूषण : जब आर० एस० एस० ऐसा करते है तो हम कैसे न कहे ? (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जब आर० एस० एस० की बात आती है तो यह घबडाते क्यो हैं ? बहस हो जाय, वह भी बहस करे, हम भी करे। (व्यवधान)

**Not recorded

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं कह रहा था कि जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है जो भी सभव था, हम लोगो ने 16 करोड रुपये से अधिक धनराशि डी० टी० यू० को दी थी इसलिए कि नई फ्लीट आए, फ्लीट बढे, अच्छी सेवा हो, लेकिन बड़े खेद की बात है कि इतनी बड़ी रकम देने के बाद भी सेवा का जो हाल था...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपका चेयरमैन था, उसने धाधली की है। वह चेयरमैन बसें खरीदना नही चाहता था।...

श्री राज बहादुर : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने उत्तरदायित्व को निभाया, जितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता थी, जो मागी गई वह दी गई...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय कांग्रेस पार्टी का चेयरमैन था, उसने यह सब किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सोचिये, यह क्या कर रहे है आप ? किसी को बोलने नही देना यह क्या है ? आप को जो कुछ कहना है आप का मेम्बर बोलेगा तो वह लेना। यह बीमारी बढती जा रही है। कोई जो बात बिल्कुल गलती नही, वह कह देना, जैसे किसी बाजार मे खड़े होकर झगड़ रहे हों, इस तरह से यहा करते है...(व्यवधान)...पता नहीं आपको तो अच्छा नही लगता होगा तो आप बाहर जाकर बैठ जाते हों, यह आपको आप्शन है, पर मेरे लिए तो मुश्किल है, मै यहा से उबर नही जा सकता। मुझे सुनना ही पड़ता है। मुझे तो सजा मिली हुई है। यहा इस तरह के लोगो के साथ एक सिरदर्द हो जाता है, क्या कहे ? उनको तो बस के धुयें से होता है, मुझे इन से होता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मै शायद इस बात को न कहता लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया गया है और जिम्मेदार लोगो ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा नही दिया। इसलिए मैंने यह बात कही कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूरा पैसा दिया और यह भी कहा कि सर्विस अच्छी नही है, उसका खेद है तो मै सर्विस के लिए तो मुबारकबाद भी नही दे सकता। अगर सर्विस ठीक होती तो मुबारकबाद जरूर देता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस पर चर्चा हो जाय, सारी बाते साफ हो जाएगी।

श्री राज बहादुर . मै एक बात और कहना चाहता हू। दिल्ली को राजधानी के अनुरूप जो भी सेवा हमे देनी है उसकी हम पूरी-पूरी व्यवस्था करेंगे। लेकिन वर्षो की बिगड़ी बात है, उसमे समय लगेगा। इसलिए जितनी सेवा का उपयोग करने वाले है, जितने हमारे साथी है नागरिक है, हमारे विद्यार्थी है, उन से मै अपील करूगा कि वह भी सहयोग दे और थोडा सतोष से काम ले क्योंकि एक साथ सारी फ्लीट नही बढाई जा सकती, एक साथ सबकी सब जो मरम्मत वाली बसें है उनकी मरम्मत नही की जा सकती, एक साथ सारी धनराशि नही आ सकती। बाडी बिल्डिंग के लिए, नई हम 300 बडी गाड़िया डबल डेकर लाना चाहते है, लेकिन उनको लाते-लाते समय लगेगा। इस बीच मे जो हमारे पास सलाह मशविरे की मशीनरी है, जो जोनल कमेटी है उनके द्वारा हम बराबर सम्पर्क जारी रखेंगे और मै यह आशा करता हूं, चाहे वह सेवा का उपयोग करने वाले है, चाहे सेवा देने वाले हैं, सब मिलकर ऐसा एक वातावरण बनायेंगे जिसमे कटुता नही होगी, कडवाहट नही होगी बल्कि ईमानदारी के साथ यह कोशिश होगी कि जो भी धन हम टैक्सपेयर का देते है सेवा के लिए उसका पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हो। मैने सिर्फ इसलिये यह कहा था। किसी का दिल दुखाने के लिये नही कहा था कि जितना केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा दे सकती थी उतना दिया है और मुझे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि सेवा को ठीक करने के लिये जो भी आव-

इयकता होगी, वह यथासंभव देने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह हाईजैकिंग के जो 91 केसेज है उनकी एन्क्वायरी कराने के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : पुरानी बातो की एन्क्वायरी कर के वक्त खराब करने से क्या फायदा ? पब्लिक अपने आप देखेगी कि क्या किसने किया ? अगर हमारी सेवा ठीक नही होगी तो पब्लिक अपने आप हमे भी कोसेगी । इसलिये साफ बात है कि हमे सेवा ठीक करनी है पहले ।...(व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इससे ज्यादा होना है तो मै तो कहूगा कि या तो मै चला जाना हू छुट्टी ले कर या इस आदमी का इलाज करे । यह क्या बात है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ही चला जाता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चले जाइये पिछले दिनों चले गये थे तो दस पन्द्रह दिन बड़ा अमन रहा था यहां ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै एक दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं । यह रोजाना ही ऐसा हो रहा है । आपके बार-बार कहने पर भी आपका कहना नही माना जा रहा हैं और चन्द आदमी हाउस को रैसम कर देते है । हाउस आपके साथ है । आप पूरी ताकत से जो आपकी पावर है उसका इस्तेमाल कीजिये ।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता होना चाहिए कि ऐसे मौकों पर उसका प्रोसीजर होता है । वह प्रोसीजर जो आप चलाएगे मैं उसको फालो करूगा । आपकी पार्टी बड़ी है । वह प्रोसीजर चलायेंगे तो मैं उसको फालो करूंगा । लेकिन कोई हद होती है, एक मेम्बर का यह हाल हो कि बार बार वह सारे हाउस को रैन्सम करे । मैं तो इसको और ज्यादा अब बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा यह मैं कहे देता हूँ । पिछली लोक सभा में तो कर गया था, अब नही करूगा । अच्छी तरह से सुन लीजिए ।

श्री अमर नाथ चावला (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष जी मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमैंट में यह तो बताया कि पिछले पाँच छ सालों में लगातार दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट अन्डरटेकिंग की हालत बदतर होती गई और फैक्ट्स ऐड फिगर्स यह साबित करते है कि 921 लाख रुपये कर्ज और इन्टेरेस्ट के जो डी० टी० यू० को भारत सरकार को देने थे वह नही दे पाये । इसके साथ-साथ आप जानते है कि सर्विस का क्या हाल रहा ? लोग कतारों में खड़े रहते थे, उनको बसों में जगह नही मिलती थी । धुंए का यहां पर जिक्र हुआ था । लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जो बात है वह यह कि 1391 बसों में से केवल 934 रोड पर आती हैं और उसमें आठ साल से ज्यादा पुरानी 300 बसे है । जब ऐसी पुरानी बसें रहेगी तो क्या हाल होगा । पिछले पांच साल के अन्दर यह हालत है । इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसकी कोई प्लानिंग पिछले पाच सालो मे हुई ? दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ती चली जा रही है । दिन पर दिन सड़कों के ऊपर ज्यादा ट्रैफिक हो रहा है । बसों की तादाद बढ़ती जायगी । सड़को की चौड़ाई भी बढ़ेगी । लेकिन एक वक्त वह आएगा कि जब सड़के भी बसों की तादाद एक हद् तक ही बर्दाश्त कर पायेगी । तो क्या कोई प्लानिंग पिछले पांच सालो मे दिल्ली की जनता को ट्रासपोर्ट की सुविधा देने के लिये बनाई गई या भविष्य में क्या करना है, अगले पाच दस साल में क्या होना है, कितनी आबादी है, कितनी हमें ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज चाहिये, इसके बारे में पिछले पांच सालों में कुछ सोचा गया ? अगर नहीं सोचा गया तो उसके भी कारण हो सकते हैं । जैसा मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने यहां पर कहा कि इस

[श्री अमर नाथ चावला]

बात पर पिछले पांच वर्षों में जोर नही रहा कि दिल्ली की जनता को किस तरह से राहत पहुचाई जाय बल्कि शायद ख्याल इस तरफ रहा कि अडर-टेकिंग की बसे ज्यादा तादाद मे न बढे, बल्कि प्राइवेट बसो की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह रही, इस बात की कोशिश रही कि प्राइवेट इदारे आगे आये। उनका यह मत रहा कि प्राईवेट इदारे ही शायद ट्रासपोर्ट की कठिनाई को दूर कर सकते है। क्या यह वजह थी जो पिछले पाच सालो मे कोई प्लानिग नही की गई ? या अगर की गई तो बतायें। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने स्टूडेंट्स के लिये पिछले दिनो कुछ सर्वे किया। क्या डी० टी० यू० ने और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन आफ दिल्ली ने पिछले पांच वर्षो मे जनता को कितनी ट्रांसपोर्ट चाहिए, कितनी उसे असुविधायें है, उसकी कोई सर्वे की अगर कोई सर्वे नही हुआ तो साफ जाहिर है कि बड़ी कोताही की गई बस सर्विस को यहा पर ठीक से चलाने के मामले में।

अब मैं भविष्य के लिये मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह यह तसव्वुर करते है कि केवल बसों की ट्रासपोर्ट दिल्ली की जनता को पूरी सुविधा प्रदान कर सकेगी ? मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है और यह सुझाव है उनको कि वह इस बात को देखे कि बम्बई के अन्दर दस लाख यात्री हर रोज ट्रेन से इधर-उधर आते जाते हैं। वहा की बस ट्रासपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी समझी जाती है लेकिन फिर भी वह जनता की मांग को पूरा नही कर पाते। तो दिल्ली की बढती हुई आबादी को देख कर के क्या ट्रासपोर्ट मन्त्रालय कुछ ऐसा सोच रहा है जैसे कि रिंग रोड बनाने की बात थी, वह अभी नही बनी है, उससे भी कुछ हद् तक यात्रियो को सुविधा पहुँचेगी या अण्डरग्राउड रेलवे बनाने की कोई स्कीम सोची गई है ? अगर सोची गई है तो बतायें वह क्या है ?

श्री ओम मेहता: चावला जी ने यह पूछा है कि गुजरे हुए पाच सालों मे क्या कोई ऐसी प्लानिंग की गई है जिसमे यह देखा गया हो कि दिल्ली की ट्रासपोर्ट के बारे मे क्या जरूरयात हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हू कि हमने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप फार दी मैट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट बनाया था, उसने इसके बारे मे सर्वे किया, जिसमे रोड रिर्चस इस्टीचूट के लोग भी शामिल थे। यहा पर बसो की कितनी तादाद चाहिये, इन सब बातो के बारे मे उन्होंने अपनी रिकमेन्डेशन्ज दी थी, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से उनकी रिकमेण्डेशन्ज इम्पलीमेट नही हो सकी। अगर वे रिकमेन्डेशन्ज इपलीमेट हो जाती तो शायद इतनी मुश्किलात न आती, जो आज सामने आ रही है। उन्होने आने वाले दस सालो के लिये यहा की बस सर्विस की नीड्स के बारे मे सिफारिशे की है और मै उनको यकीन दिलाता हू कि हम इन तकालीफ को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहा तक अण्डर-ग्राउड रेल्वे का ताल्लुक है, हमारे पास तो ऐसी कोई स्कीम नही है, शायद रेलवे वालो के पास ऐसी स्कीम हो। इस सिलसिले मे अभी कलकत्ता का सर्वे किया जा रहा है, अगर कलकत्ता मे वह चीज कामयाब हो गई तो उसको दिल्ली मे भी लागू कर सकते है। उसके लिये हम बाद मे रिकमेण्ड कर सकते है कि उसको दिल्ली मे भी लागू किया जाय।

उन्होने प्राइवेट बसों के बारे मे पूछा— यहां पर जो पहले अण्डरटेकिंग थी, उसने इनको चालू किया था। हम कोशिश कर रहे कि इन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम किया जाय। यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये भी एक कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिसमे वहाँ के वाइस चान्सलर और दूसरे लोग है यहा की नीड्स के बारे मे सर्वे कर रहे है और उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review and Annual Report of H.E.C. Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : On behalf of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1969-70.

(2) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Rahchi for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1013/71]

Reports under Article 151(1) of the Constitution

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Shri K R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under article 151(1) of the Constitution :

(1) Audit Report (Civil), 1970 on Revenue Receipts (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1014/71]

(2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Central Government (Commercial)—Part V—Instrumentation Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1015/71.]

Conclusions of 27th Session of Indian Labour Conference

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : On behalf of Shri R. K. Khadilkar. I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the conclusions of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd October. 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1016/71.]

Report of Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : On behalf of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges—Part I—Governance of Universities, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1017/71.]

Passports (Second Amendment) Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1344 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No, LT—1018/71.]

Annual Report of Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Notification under Industrial Disputes Act, etc

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad for the year 1970-71. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1019/71.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3412 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971 adding Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1020/71.]

(3) A copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Act, 1971 (President's Act No. 8 of

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

1971) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Deligation of Powers) Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1021/71.]

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12.43 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TENTH, ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH REPORTS

SHRI T. A. PATIL (Osmanabad) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :

(1) Tenth Report on the Minister of Railways regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Nineteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

(2) Eleventh Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Geological Survey of India.

(3) Twelfth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Erstwhile Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals)—Indian Bureau of Mines.

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12.44 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FOURTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Fourteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twelfth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (P and T), 1967-68 and Audit Report (P and T), 1969.

(2) Twenty-first Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and First Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to National Malaria Eradication Programme (Department of Health).

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CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Act, 1956 upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session (1972)."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, upto the last day of the first week of the Budget Session (1972)."

The motion was adopted.

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12.45 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, with your Permission, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the

Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971, subject to the modification that against item (27) of paragraph 2 of the Report *for* "Monday, the 22nd November, 1971" "Wednesday, the 24th November, 1971" be *substituted*."

Since the Minister of Irrigation and Power who would deal with item 27, namely, the cyclone in Orissa, would be back from Ceylon only on that date, I have moved that this debate be held on the 24th. Government will move a motion on this subject, namely, the situation arising out of the cyclone in Orissa.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is the height of irresponsibility and dereliction of duty on the part of Government that they should shirk the responsibility for an early date on a subject which is of such vital importance to us. So many people have died. The Central Government have been callous. We want an early debate. We wanted the business of the House to be adjourned today to debate this matter. Instead of that, it is being delayed, delayed and delayed.

To add insult to injury...

MR. SPEAKER : Even when the Speaker is on his legs, he refuses to sit down. He still refuses to sit down

SHRI P. K. DEO . Before I complete my sentence, if it is not listened to, what can I do ?

MR. SPEAKER : You must sit down. Do you think I stand for nothing ? This point was raised—whatever you have raised—in the Business Advisory Committee by Shri Surendra Mohanty, and we agreed to fix the discussion on Monday provided the Minister of Irrigation and Power could be present here.

SHRI P K. DEO : He should be called back.

MR. SPEAKER : Called back from Ceylon ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Yes : this is most important. His duty is there. The Prime Minister would be there. Why should this thing be delayed ? Further, to add insult to injury...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It was to be discussed on the 22nd.

MR. SPEAKER : It was decided to do so if the Minister was available. The Minister has gone to Ceylon. He left before the meeting yesterday.

AN HON. MEMBER : When is he returning ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is expected to return on the midnight of 21st—between 21st and 22nd that is, in the early hours of 22nd morning. He cannot be expected, and indeed for any human being—to come and attend the House immediately and attend to this item of work.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Further, to add insult to injury, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—I take great exception to it—passes judgment sitting here that the Orissa Government is doing nothing and the Orissa Government...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have not said that.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say anything like that.

SHRI P. K. DEO : You read the *Statesman* of yesterday—Shri Raj Bahadur's comment in the press.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I say that I would strongly...

MR. SPEAKER : May I say that you did not say it ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : One thing I would like to make clear, because the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, has accused the Government of callousness and he has done so on the floor of this House. I do not know what statement he is attributing to me. May I say that at the earliest opportunity, the Finance Minister of the Union Government visited the cyclone affected areas ?

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

He was the first to visit ; then the Governor himself went, and then, every Minister concerned has visited Orissa. To say that we have been callous in this matter is not true. I would like to add that the Prime Minister is going to Orissa on her birthday ; she is not celebrating even her birthday. She is going to Orissa to visit the cyclone-affected areas. What more does Shri P. K. Deo want ? I would say that let him leave the matter to the people to judge ; to judge what we have done ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : As a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, let me say this. Let it not appear that any individual is alone the champion in this cause. The Business Advisory Committee was unanimous that the earliest opportunity should be taken to issue this matter. We actually suggested, today it should be discussed. But you know, the Minister is not available, and now that the Minister is coming on thd 22nd morning, let us discuss it on the 23rd at least. On the Business Advisory Committee, it is not that we represent any particular State ; we are the citizens of India.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : 23rd may be fixed if the hon. Members insist on it.

MR SPEAKER : 23rd is all right. These are matters about which we simply cannot help ; yesterday, you yourselves decided that the discussion should be postponed if the Minister is not available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं आप की अनुमति से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। कल कार्य समिति में जो निर्णय हुआ है, उसके अनुसार ता० 19 को हाउस दो घन्टे के लिये एडजार्न होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—यहां पर दूसरे धर्मों के भी लोग हैं, क्या उनके लिये भी ऐसा ही होगा, क्या आप दूसरे धर्मों के लिये भी ऐसी ही प्रथा चालू करेंगे ? कुछ लोगों को नामाज पढ़ने जाना होगा, इस पर मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उनके लिए हाउस दो घन्टे के लिए एडजार्न होगा और हमारा सारा काम रुका रहेगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर ऐसा हो तो यह सब के लिए होना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order The practice is that all political parties, including the opposition groups, are represented on the Business Advisory Committee. In the absence of Mr. Bade, Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya was present there. It was decided in his presence. Some Members wanted that there should be a holiday. The Muslim minority should not be given a holiday ? I said that let a decision be taken, which will also please Jan Sangh ; otherwise they will raise a hue and cry on this issue. You said that there could be one hour recess on the last Friday. I must congratulate you on that. I am sorry that they have become so small. Why is their heart shrinking every day ?...(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ा विशाल हृदय होना चाहिए । कैसे चलायेंगे, कल को आपकी हुकूमत आयेगी क्योंकि देश मे बहुत बसने वाले है और सभी को एक साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा । मुसलमान मेम्बरों ने कहा था कि हमारी ईद है इसलिए छुट्टी होनी चाहिए । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बातचीत चली थी । छुट्टी के बारे में तो मुश्किल आती थी क्योंकि और भी छुट्टियां हैं और छुट्टियों के बारे मे सरकार का रवैया है कि जितनी कम छुट्टियां हों वह अच्छा है । फिर यह फैसला किया गया कि जो उनके नमाज का वक्त है उसके लिए एक घन्टा दे दिया जाए । आपको इसमें क्या तकलीफ है, समझ में नहीं आता । कल को अगर आपके धर्म की कोई बात होगी तो आपको भी दे देंगे, इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह तो नही कहा कि यह न किया जाये। मेरे कहने का मतलब साफ है कि और धर्मों की भी छुट्टी रखेंगे या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके धर्म की बात

होगी तो वह भी आयेगी, सभी की आयेगी। मेरा अपना ख्याल था कि जब आपके नुमाइन्दे वहां पर बैठे थे तो फिर एतराज नही उठाना चाहिए था।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) : हमारे पांडे जी ने मंजूर किया है इसलिए हमे कोई आपत्ति नही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर इनको यहां पर नही उठाना चाहिए था। लीडरों का फैसला होता है लेकिन ये यहा पर उठकर खड़े हो जाते है।

MR. SPEAKER I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Raj Bahadur, as modified, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971, subject to the modification that against item (27) of paragraph 2 of the Report, *for* "Monday, the 22nd November, 1971" "Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1971" be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

12.53 hrs.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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12 55 hrs.

MOTION RE. ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohapatra to continue his speech. He is absent. Shri Sambhali.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : सदर साहब यह लिसानी अक्लियतों के कमिश्नर साहब की 144 सफे की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। कमिश्नर साहब की हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं और हम समझते है कि उन्होंने मेहनत की है, बड़ी

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[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

दौड़-धूप की है लेकिन रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद बड़ी मायूसी होती है। इसमें जा बजा यह लिखा गया है कि ये फैसले किये गये, वे फैसले किये गये, ये आर्डर जारी दिये गए लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि उन फैसलों और उन आर्डर्स पर अमल-दरामद भी हुआ या नहीं। हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अगर अमल-दरामद के लिए हम देखें तो लिंग्वीस्टिक माइनारिटीज के बारे में सूबों की सरकारों ने और खुद हमारी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जितनी मुजरियाना खामोशी और जितनी लापरवाही बरती हैं वह शायद किसी दूसरे मसले में देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी उर्दू स्पीकिंग लिंग्वीस्टिक माइनारिटी की जिस तरह से हकतलफी की गई है वह तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटी-छोटी माइनारिटीज की तकलीफे दूर करने में कोई ज्यादा दुश्वारी का सामना नहीं होता था उनको भी नजरन्दाज किया जा रहा है। इसमें लिखा गया कि जहां पर दस बच्चे होंगे उनके वास्ते उनकी मादरी भाषा में तालीम का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा, जहां चालीस बच्चे होंगे एक जबान के जानने वाले उनके लिए क्लास खोला जायेगा लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कमिश्नर साहब ने यह भी जानने की तकलीफ गवारा की या नहीं कि इसपर अमल दरामद है या नहीं ? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अबतक जहां कहीं कुछ अमल दरामद था, बाज जगह उनको भी खत्म किया जा रहा है। बिहार के स्कूलों कालेजों में मगध यूनिवर्सिटी में आप देखें कि अबतक वहां यह था कि जो स्टूडेन्ट बगाली में जवाब लिखना चाहते थे, उड़िया में जवाब लिखना चाहते थे, उर्दू में जवाब लिखना चहते थे उनको उसकी इजाजत होती थी। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन निहायत अफसोस की बात है मगध यूनिवर्सिटी में किसने निर्णय किया—मेरे भाई ने फर्माया कि निर्णय किया—किसने निर्णय किया यूनिवर्सिटी एथारिटीज ने निर्णय किया, गार्जियन्स ने निर्णय नहीं किया। मगध यूनिवर्सिटी में इन तीनों जवानों में जवाब देने का सिलसिला खत्म किया गया। यहां बंगला स्पीकिंग माइनारिटीज ने इस बारे में सवाल उठाया, उड़िसा स्पीकिंग माइनारिटीज ने सवाल उठाया, श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही ने सवाल उठाया, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने इस बारे में सवाल उठाया तो कुछ दिन के लिये रुका लेकिन यह प्रथा जिस तरह से चल रही है, जिस तरह से और जबानों में जवाब देने का सिलसिला खत्म किया जा रहा है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी में भी यह कोशिश की जा रही है, और कालेजों में भी यह कोशिश की जा रही है। बिहार की तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज में यह कोशिश जा रही है तो जब अमल दरामद की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट, इतनी मेहनत और इतना पैसे का खर्चा सब बेकार होकर रह जाता है। पंजाबी जबान को सरकारी दर्जा दिया गया, मैं शुक्रगुजार हूं, सही दिया गया बल्कि बहुत पहले यह दर्जा मिलना चाहिए था।

लेकिन मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका वहां पर अमलदरासद क्या है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां पर दफतरों में हिन्दी भी नहीं बल्कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो बजे कन्टीन्यू कीजियेगा।

13.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MOTION RE. ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—*Contd.*

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

पंजाब में पंजाबी सरकारी जबान हुई, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सरकारी जबान होने के बावजूद अमलदरामद क्या हुआ ? पजाबी जबान मे वहा काम नही हो रहा है । हमारे बुजुर्ग और हमारे मुल्क के रहनुमा सरदार दरबारा सिंह शायद इस बारे मे कुछ फरमायेंगे, लेकिन इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस वक्त वहाँ न पजाबी जबान मे काम हो रहा है और न हिन्दी जबान मे काम हो रहा है, सिर्फ अंग्रेजी जबान मे रहा है । आखिर इस चीज को देखना किसका काम है ? क्या इन कमिश्नर साहब का काम यह नही है ?

मै आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि पजाबी शब्द कोश, यानी डिक्शनरी बनाने का जिक्र हुआ । जाहिर है कि डिक्शनरी बनना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन मुल्क को आजाद हुए 24 साल होने के बाद भी पजाबी की डिक्शनरी तैयार नही हुई ।

इसी तरह से आप उर्दू के बारे मे देखिए । सब से बडी लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटी, उर्दू स्पीकिंग पीपल्स के साथ क्या हो रहा है । इस मौके पर मै जरूरी समझता हू कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार का शुक्रिया अदा करू क्योकि उन्होने अपने यहा उर्दू को बहुत अहमियत दी । हमारा फर्ज है कि उन का शुक्रिया अदा करे । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यू० पी० और बिहार मे, जो उर्दू के खास सेंटर है, उर्दू के साथ क्या हो रहा है ? क्या कसूर है उर्दू का ? मै अपने तजुर्बे की बिना पर कह सकता हू कि जब भी कोई अफसर जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि उर्दू पढने वाले बच्चे नही है, उन की दस की तादाद नही है, चालीस की तादाद नही है, लेकिन मै उन स्कूलो के नाम बतला सकता हूँ जहा 90 परसेन्ट नही, 95 परसेन्ट उर्दू पढ़ने वाले बच्चे मौजूद है, मगर कह दिया जाता है कि उर्दू की तालीम का इन्तजाम नही हो सकता । यू० पी० के बारे मे यह कहा जाता है कि जहा दस लड़के होगे वहा उर्दू तालीम का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा । हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री त्रिपाठी जी कहते है कि ऐडवान्स मे नाम रजिस्टर कराये जायेगे और जिन लोगो ने लिख कर दे दिया है उन को हम उर्दू तालीम दिलवायेगे, लेकिन उन का कुछ इन्तजाम नही किया गया । इस नाइन्साफी का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हम उर्दू की दौलत से तेजी मे महरूम होते चले जा रहे है । उर्दू वह जबान है जो लिखने मे बहुत थोडी जगह लेती है, उर्दू वह जबान है जिस ने दर्जियों जबानो को अपने मे समा लिया है । उर्दू स्पीकर जितना तेज बोल सकते और जितनी जल्दी इस को लिख सकते हैं उसको कहने की जरूरत नही है । उर्दू जबान वह है कि उस की स्क्रिप्ट जानने की वजह से बगैर किसी कोशिश के हम दुनिया के तेरह मुल्कों की स्क्रिप्ट जान जाते है ।

लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसके बावजूद भी उनको उन के हकूक से महरूम किया जा रहा है । यह वादा किया गया था, यह पुरानी माग थी कि उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की जाए, उर्दू कालेज कायम किये जाये । मुझे खुशी है और मै मुबारिकवाद देता हू तमिलनाडु को, मैसूर को, केरल को कि वहा पर उर्दू कालेज मौजूद है । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार उर्दू कालेजों से महरूम है । आजादी से पहले उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी उर्दू मीडियम की एक यूनिवर्सिटी थी । लेकिन आजादी के बाद उसको खत्म कर दिया गया है । अब वह उर्दू मीडियम की यूनिवर्सिटी नही रही है । करोडो उर्दू जानने वाले हिन्दुओ और मुसलमानों की यह माग है कि उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी मुल्क मे होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह नही बनाई गई है । क्या कसूर किया है उर्दू की हिमायत करने वालो मे या उर्दू बोलने वालो ?

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स क्या कर रही हैं और वहा क्या हो रहा है उसकी तरफ कमिश्नर साहिबा ने तवज्जह दिलाई है । लेकिन खुद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे क्या हो रहा

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

है और वह खुद क्या कर रही है, इसको आप देखें। दिल्ली के लिए सैक्विड जबान उर्दू हो, इसकी मांग की जाती है। मै जानना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को क्या दुशवारी पेश आ रही है कि वह इसको दूसरी जबान डिक्लेयर नही करती है ? हम पहली जबान की माग नही करते हैं। हिन्दी हमारी जबान है। हमको हिन्दी पर फख्र है। हम को खुशी है कि हमारी जबान हिन्दी है, हमारी सरकारी जबान हिन्दी है। लेकिन उर्दू हमारी मदर टग है, हमारी मादरी जबान है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि उसको अपना अधिकार उसको अपने हकूक मिले। यह कह देने के लिए कि एक लाख रुपया बतौर एवार्ड के दे दिया गया है कुछ राइटर्ज को या एक लाख रुपया अजुमने तरक्की उर्दू को दे दिया गया है, उर्दू की तरक्की नही होगी, उसका भला नही होगा, उसको जिन्दगी नही मिलेगी। उसको अगर जिन्दगी देना है और जिन्दा रखना है तो आपको उसे दूसरी सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर करना होगा। तभी उसके साथ आप इसाफ करेंगे।

उर्दू के साथ इसाफ न करने का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है ? सबसे बडी लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटी उर्दू के साथ जो नाइसाफी की जा रही है उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो दूसरी लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज है, उस के साथ भी नाइसाफी करने की आदत बनती जा रही है और बन गई है। जो छोटी-छोटी दूसरी जबाने बोलने वाले लोग हैं, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उन्होंने अपनी जबान को नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेजी जबान को अपनी आफिशल जबान करार दे दिया है और दे रहे है। नागालैंड को आप देखें। उसने अंग्रेजी को सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर किया है। मेघालय की सरकार ने अंग्रेजी को सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर किया है। मुझे यकीन है कि अंग्रेजी से उनको मुहब्बत नहीं है। यह विदेशी जबान है। लेकिन आप देखें कि फिर भी जो उनकी जबान है, जिस जबान को वे बोलते है, उसकी तरक्की के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है, उसको सक्रिप्ट नही दी गई है, उसके लिए लिट्रेचर फराहम नही किया गया है, उसको उसका दर्जा नही दिया गया है। यह हमारे मुंह पर एक बहुत बडी चपत है कि हम वहा की लोकल जबान को आफिशल जबान न बनाकर अंग्रेजी को मजबूरन वह दर्जा दे देते हैं। मैं समझता हू कि उडिया, बगला, तमिल, तेलुगु, मलयालम, कन्नड आदि मे अगर इतना रिच लिट्रेचर न होता जो है वे इतनी रिच लैंगुएजिज न होती जितनी वे आज है तो इस बात का पूरा-पूरा अदेशा था कि वे भी अपने आप को आफिशल लैंगुएजिज न बना पाती। क्या ये जो सब चीजे है इन पर हम कभी तवज्जह देंगे, इनको कभी हम देखेंगे।

इस वास्ते बडा भारी जो सवाल है वह लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का सवाल है। उनके सवाल को हल किये बिना यह जो कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है यह बेमानी हो जाती है। ये जो चीजें है इन पर किस तरह से अमल दरामद हो रहा है, उसकी रिपोर्ट पर किस तरह से अमल किया जा रहा है, सूबो या सेन्टर की तरफ से किस तरह से उसकी सिफारिशों को इगनोर किया जा रहा है, इन सब चीजो के बारे मे अगर वह कमिशन रिपोर्ट नही देता है तो उसका कोई फायदा नही है। मुझे खुशी है कि कमिश्नर साहिबा ने काफी मेहनत की है। लेकिन यह देख कर मुझे दुख हुआ है कि इन चीज से उनकी रिपोर्ट खाली है। नई कमिश्नर साहिबा गई और जा कर उन्होने उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की, उन से वह मिली। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत सम्झ बाते करने वाले आदमी है। उन्होने लम्बी-लम्बी बाते कही। यह कहा कि हमने यह आर्डर कर दिया है, वह आर्डर कर

दिया है उर्दू के लिए और इस सब को सुन कर वह वापिस आ गई। इस तरह से इनक्वायरी नहीं हुआ करती है, इस तरह से उर्दू के साथ इसाफ नहीं होगा, उसको इंसाफ नहीं मिल सकता। उनको चाहिये था कि वह उर्दू स्कूलों में जातीं वगैर इत्तिला दिये जातीं। उनको चाहिये था कि उन जगहों पर जाती जहां से उर्दू के बारे में शिकायतें आई हैं। उनको चाहिये था कि जा कर देखती कि जो सरकारी आर्डर्ज हैं उन पर अमल दरामद हो रहा है या नहीं।

बड़ा भारी सवाल यह है कि उर्दू के साथ इन्साफ नहीं हो रहा है, नाइन्साफी हुई है। लेकिन इतना ही नही कि उर्दू के साथ इंसाफ नही हो रहा है बल्कि इसके और भी बुरे नतीजे निकले है। इसके नतीजे के तौर पर जो तमाम लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज है उनके साथ भी नाइंसाफी करने की आदत बन गई है और उस कारण वे लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज मुतमईन नहीं हैं, वे डिसर्सटिसफाइड हैं। जा कर आप संथाल परगना में देख लें। वहां के लोगों से बात करके देख लें। वहां लोगों की अपनी भाषा नही है क्या ? जितने भी कबायली है उनकी अपनी जबान है। बड़ी मीठी जबान है। लेकिन हमारी आदत बन चुकी है कि माइनोरिटी लंगुएजिज को सप्रैस करो, उनको दबाओ। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो बड़ी जबानें हैं वे भी दबाई जा रही हैं। छोटी छोटी जबनों को भी दबाया जा रहा है, वे भी दब रही है। यह बात मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहनी पड़ रही है। मैं साफ करना चाहता हूं कि मेरी पार्टी अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नही है, अंग्रेजी की विरोधी नहीं है, हिन्दी की विरोधी नहीं है, लेकिन वह यह जरूर चाहती है कि हमारे यहां की जो अपनी जबानें हैं वे आगे बढ़ें। मैंने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर देखा है। रूस में भी मेरा जाना हुआ है। मुझे देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि वहां छोटी छोटी कम्युनिटीज, छोटे छोटे कबालिवों की अपनी जबानें हैं और उनका अपना लिट्रेचर है, और उन जबानों को सक्रिप्ट दी गई है। हमारे यहां क्या होता है ? इतना बड़ा हमारा मुल्क है, इतना शानदार हमारी रवायात हैं लेकिन जिन जबानों को हम बोलते हैं चूंकि उनको उनका उचित स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, इस वास्ते बेचैनी पैदा हो गई है। पहाड़ों पर बेचैनी है। गढ़वाली जो बोलते है, उन में बेचैनी है। कुमायूं के रहने वालें लोगों में बेचैनी है। वह बेचैनी सिर्फ इस वास्ते हैं कि उनकी जो जबानें हैं उनको दबाया जा रहा है। जहां तक उर्दू का ताल्लुक है अगर यह कहा जाएगा कि यह मुसलमानों की जबान है तो यह इतनी बेइसाफी होगी कि शायद इतना बड़ा झूठ इस आसमान के नीचे बोला न गया हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उर्दू का सबसे बड़ा राइटर आज हिन्दुस्तान में कौन है ? क्या कृष्ण चन्द्र नही है ? उर्दू का हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा शायर कौन है ? क्या रघुपति सहाय फिराक गोरख पुरी नहीं है ? इसको मुसलमानों की ही जबान कहना इसके साथ नाइंसाफी करना होगा। कभी कह दिया जाता है कि यह तो पाकिस्तान की सरकारी जबान है। पाकिस्तान वालों की आफिशल लेंगुएज तो बंगला भी है। चूंकि उसको दबाने की कोशिश की गई, उसके साथ नाइंसाफी करने की कोशिश की गई क्या इसी वास्ते यहां गुस्सा और रोष पैदा नही हुआ जिसकी वजह से बंगला देश बना ? पाकिस्तान के फौजी टोले को, वहां के डिक्टेटरों को जबान के मसले ने फना कर दिया।

एक और बड़ा सवाल है। मुख्तलिफ शहरों में मुख्तलिफ जबानें बोलने वाले थोड़ी थोड़ी तादाद में मौजूद है। कलकत्ता में नेपाली बोलने वाले हैं। बनारस में बंगला बोलने वाले मौजूद है। अहमदाबाद में मलयालम बोलने वाले मौजूद हैं। वे भी इण्डियन सिटिजन हैं। इंडियन सिटिजन होने के नाते जैसे हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उनकी फिजिकल सिक्योरिटी

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

का इंतजाम करें, उसी तरह से हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि उनकी लैंगुएज का सिक्योरिटी का भी इतजाम करें। वहां पर उनको उनकी अपनी जबान में तालीम दें । मैंने बहुत तलाश किया इस रिपोर्ट में कि कही इसके बारे में कोई मुझे सिफारिश मिले लेकिन नही मिली। इसके बारे में यह रिपोर्ट खामोश है। जबान सिर्फ खयालात का इजहार करने के लिए नहीं होती है, जबान एक कल्चर होती है, तमद्दून बताती है, रहन सहन की रवायात बताती है। इसको अगर मिटाने की कोशिश की गई, जो की जा रही है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ यह इसाफ नही होगा। यह बहुत बड़ी नाइंसाफी होगी। इस नाइंसाफी को खत्म करना जरूरी है।

मैं समझता हूं कि वन मैन लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज कमिशन से काम नही चलेगा। इसको खत्म करके पार्लिमेंट की डेमोक्रैटिव सैक्युलर पार्टियो के कम से कम तीन नुमाइन्दे ले कर इस कमिशन को बनाया जाए। जिस तरह से एग्रिकलचरल प्राब्लिम कमिशन है या और कमिशन हैं उसी तरह का यह कमिशन बनाया जाये। इसमें रिटायर्ड एम० पी० न हों लेकिन जो एम० पी० चुन कर आएं उनको लिया जाए। वे स्टेट्स में जाएं और जा कर वहां हो रही नाइंसाफियों को देखें और यहां पार्लियामेंट में उनको बयान करें, उसके नोटिस में इनको लाएं। अब भी वक्त है सरकार इन नाइसाफियो को दूर करे। सबसे पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो टैरिटरीज है, उसके जो इलाके है वहां पर लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज को उनके पूरे राइट दिये जाएं और इसके सबूत के तौर पर सब से पहले दिल्ली में उर्दू को दूसरी सरकारी जबान डिक्लेयर किया जाए। उर्दू ज़बान यहां पढ़ाई जा रही है लेकिन किताबें गायब हैं। दिल्ली में टैक्स्ट बुक नैशनलाज्ड हैं। कोई और उनको छाप नहीं सकता है। लेकिन इतनी थोड़ी तादाद में यहां उनको छापा गया है कि उर्दू पढ़ने वाले मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, उनको किताबें मयस्सर नहीं होती हैं।

यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बात है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बारे में जो नाइंसाफियां अभी तक हुई है, उनको जारी नही रहने दिया जायेगा। हमें खुशी है कि यह डिपार्टमेंट प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास है, लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब है कि किस तरह प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में अलग थलग और बेकार कर के रख दिया गया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इन नाइन्साफियो को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठायेगी।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (मुरादाबाद): यह लिसानी अक्लियतों के कमिश्नर साहब की ४४ सफ़हों की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। कमिश्नर साहब की हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं और हम समझते हैं कि उन्होंने मेहनत की है। बड़ी दौड़ धूप की है लेकिन रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद बड़ी मायूसी होती है। इस में जा बजा यह लिखा गया है कि यह फैसले किये गये, आर्डर पास किये गये। लेकिन नतीजे की बात यह है कि इन फैसलों, आर्डरों का कोई अमल दरआमद भी हुआ या नहीं। हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अमल दरआमद के लिहाज से तो लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज के बारे में सूबों की सरकारों ने और खुद हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जितनी खामोशी और जितनी लापरवाही बरती है वह शायद किसी दूसरे मसले में, जीने को नहीं मिलेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी उर्दू स्पीकिंग लिंग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटी की जो हक तल्फी की गई है वह मैं क्या अर्ज करूं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं छोटी छोटी माइनोरिटीज की तकलीफें दूर करने में कोई ज़्यादा दुश्वारी का सामना नहीं होता था। उन को भी नजरअंदाज किया जा रहा है। इस में लिखा गया है कि जहां पर दस बच्चे होंगे

ان کے واسطے ان کی مادری بھاشا میں تعلیم کا انتظام کیا جائے گا۔ جہاں چالیس بچے ہوں گے ایک زبان کے کلاس کھولی جائے گی۔ لیکن میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کمشنر صاحب نے یہ بھی جاننے کی تکلیف گوارا کی یا نہیں کہ اس پر عمل درآمد ہے یا نہیں۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب تک جہاں کہیں کچھ عمل درآمد تھا بعض جگہ اس کو بھی ختم کیا جا رہا ہے۔ بہار کے سکولوں و کالجوں میں مگدھ یونیورسٹی میں آپ دیکھیں کہ اب تک وہاں یہ تھا کہ جو سٹوڈنٹ بنگالی میں جواب لکھنا چاہتے تھے انہیں میں جواب لکھنا چاہتے تھے۔ اردو میں جواب لکھنا چاہتے تھے ان کو اس کی اجازت ہوتی تھی لیکن نہایت افسوس کی بات ہے کہ مگدھ یونیورسٹی میں کس نے ترمیم کیا۔ میرے بھائی نے فرمایا کہ ترمیم کیا۔ کس نے ترمیم کیا یونیورسٹی اتھورٹی نے ترمیم کیا گارڈینز نے ترمیم نہیں کیا۔ مگدھ یونیورسٹی میں ان تینوں زبانوں میں جواب دینے کا سلسلہ ختم کیا گیا۔ وہاں بنگلہ سپیکنگ مائنورٹیز نے اس بارے میں سوال اٹھایا۔ اگلی سپیکنگ مائنورٹیز نے سوال اٹھایا۔ شری چتا من

ہوتے چلے جارہے ہیں۔ اُردو وہ زبان ہے جو لکھنے میں بہت تھوڑی جگہ لیتی ہے۔ اُردو وہ زبان ہے جس نے دسیوں زبانوں کو اپنے میں سمویا ہے۔ اُردو سپیکر جتنا تیز بول سکتے ہیں اور جتنی جلدی اسکو لکھ سکتے ہیں اس کو کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ اُردو زبان وہ ہے کہ اس کی سکرپٹ جاننے کی وجہ سے بغیر کسی کوشش کے ہم دُنیا کے ۱۳ ملکوں کی سکرپٹ جان جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس کے باوجود بھی ان کو ان کے حقوق سے محروم کیا جارہا ہے۔ رہا سہا وعدہ کیا گیا تھا۔ یہ پُرانی مانگ بھی کہ اُردو یونیورسٹی قائم کی جائے۔ اُردو کالج قائم کئے جائیں۔ مجھے خوشی ہے اور میں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں تامل ناڈو کو۔ میسور کو۔ کیرل کو کہ وہاں پر اُردو کالج موجود ہیں۔ لیکن اتر پردیش اور با بہار اُردو کالجوں سے محروم ہیں۔ آزادی سے پہلے عثمانیہ یونیورسٹی اردو میڈیم کی ایک یونیورسٹی تھی۔ لیکن آزادی کے بعد اس کو ختم کردیا گیا ہے۔ اب وہ اُردو میڈیم کی یونیورسٹی نہیں رہی ہے۔ کروڑوں

اُردو جاننے والے ندوؤں اور مسلمانوں کی یہ مانگ ہے کہ اُردو یونیورسٹی ملک میں موقع بہ موقع دی جائے لیکن وہ نہیں دی گئی ہے۔ کیا قصور کیا ہے اُردو کی تعلیمات کرنے والوں نے اور اُردو بولنے والوں نے۔

سینٹ گورنمنٹ کیا کر رہی ہے اور وہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کی طرف کمشنر صاحب نے توجہ دلائی ہے۔ لیکن یہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کی ناک کے نیچے کیا ہو رہا ہے اور وہ خود کیا کر رہی ہے۔ اس کو آپ دیکھیں۔ دہلی کے سے سیکنڈ زبان اُردو ہو۔ اس کی مانگ کی جاتی ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو کیا دشواری آرہی ہے کہ وہ اس کو دُوسری زبان ڈیکلیئر نہیں کرتی ہے۔ ہم پہلی زبان کی مانگ نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ہندی ہماری زبان ہے۔ ہم کو ہندی پر فخر ہے۔ ہم کو خوشی ہے کہ ہماری زبان ہندی ہے۔ ہماری پرمپرا سرکاری زبان ہندی ہے۔ لیکن اُردو ہماری مدر ٹنگ ہے۔ ہماری مادری زبان ہے۔ اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ اس کو اپنا ادھیکار اس کو

اپنے حقوق ملیں۔ یہ کہہ دینے سے کہ ایک لاکھ روپیہ بطور ایوارڈ کے دے دیا گیا ہے۔ کچھ رائٹرز کو ڈایک لاکھ روپیہ انجمن ترقی اُردو کو دے دیا گیا ہے۔ اُردو کی ترقی نہیں ہوگی۔ اس کا بھلا نہیں ہوگا۔ اس کو زندگی نہیں ملے گی۔ اس کو اگر زندگی دینا ہے اور زندہ رکھنا ہے تو آپ کو اسے دُوسری سرکاری زبان ڈیکلیئر کرنا ہوگا۔ تبھی اس کے ساتھ آپ انصاف کریں گے۔

اُردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہ کرنے کا نتیجہ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ سب سے بڑی لنگوسٹک مائنورٹی اُردو کے ساتھ جو ناانصافی کی جارہی ہے اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ جو دُوسری لنگوسٹک مائنورٹیز ہیں ان کے ساتھ بھی ناانصافی کرنے کی عادت بنتی جارہی ہے۔ اور بن گئی ہے۔ جو چھوٹی چھوٹی دوسری زبانیں بولنے والے لوگ ہیں مجھے دُکھ کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ وہ اپنی زبان کو نہیں بلکہ انگریزی زبان کو اپنی آفیشل زبان قرار دے دیا ہے اور دے رہے ہیں۔

پانیگراہی نے سوال اٹھایا۔ شری رام اوتار شاستری نے اس بارے میں سوال اٹھایا تو کچھ دن کے لئے رکا۔ لیکن یہ پرتھا جس طرح سے چل رہی ہے جس طرح سے اور زبانوں میں جواب دینے کا سلسلہ ختم کیا جارہا ہے۔ مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ پٹنہ یونیورسٹی میں بھی یہ کوشش کی جارہی ہے۔ اور کولجوں میں بھی یہ کوشش کی جارہی ہے بہار کی تمام یونیورسٹیز میں یہ کوشش کی جارہی ہے تو اب عمل درآمد کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں اتنی بڑی رپورٹ اتنی محنت اور اتنا پیسے کا خرچا سب بیکار ہوکر رہ جاتا ہے۔ پنجابی زبان کو سرکاری درجہ دیا گیا۔ میں شکرگزار ہوں۔ صحیح دیا گیا بلکہ بہت پہلے یہ درجہ ملنا چاہئے تھا۔ لیکن میں معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں اس کا وہاں پر عمل درآمد کیا ہے۔ کیا یہ صحیح نہیں کہ وہاں پر دفتروں میں ہندی بھی نہیں بلکہ ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔

آیا دکھشن مہودے۔ پنجاب میں پنجابی سرکاری زبان ہوئی۔ لیکن جیسا میں نے کہا سرکاری زبان ہونے کے باوجود عمل درآمد

کیا ہوا۔ پنجابی زبان میں وہاں کام نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ ہمارے بزرگ اور ہمارے ملک کے رہنما سردار دربارہ سنگھ شاید اس بارے میں کچھ فرمائیں گے۔ لیکن میں اتنا ہی کہوں گا کہ اس وقت وہاں نہ پنجابی زبان میں کام ہو رہا ہے اور نہ ہندی زبان میں کام ہو رہا ہے۔ صرف انگریزی زبان میں کام ہو رہا ہے۔ آخر اس چیز کو دیکھنا کس کا کام ہے۔ کیا ان کمشنر صاحب کا یہ نہیں ہے۔

میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پنجابی شبد کو۔ یعنی ڈکشنری بنانے کا ذکر ہوا۔ ظاہر ہے کہ ڈکشنری بنانا بہت ضروری ہے۔ لیکن ملک کو آزاد ہوئے ۴۴ سال ہونے کے باوجود بھی پنجاب کی ڈکشنری تیار نہیں ہوئی۔

اس طرح سے آپ اُردو کے بارے میں دیکھئے۔ سب سے بڑی لنگوسٹک مائنورٹیز۔ اُردو سپیکنگ پیوپلز کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ اس موقعہ پر میں ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش سرکار کا شکریہ ادا کروں کیونکہ انہوں نے اپنے یہاں

اُردو کو بہت اہمیت دی۔ ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ہم ان کا شکریہ ادا کریں۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یوپی اور بہار میں جو کہ اُردو کے خاص سینٹرز ہیں۔ اُردو کے ساتھ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ کیا قصور ہے اُردو کا۔ میں اپنے تجربے کی بنا پر کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جب بھی کوئی افسر جاتا ہے جاتا ہے تو کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ اُردو پڑھنے والے بچے نہیں ہیں۔ ان کی دس کی تعداد نہیں ہے۔ چالیس کی تعداد نہیں ہے۔ لیکن میں ان سکولوں کے نام بتا سکتا ہوں جہاں نوّے پرسینٹ نہیں پچانوے پرسینٹ اُردو پڑھنے والے بچے موجود ہیں۔ مگر کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ اُردو کی تعلیم کا انتظام نہیں ہوسکتا۔ یوپی کے بارے میں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جہاں دس بچے ہونگے۔ وہاں اُردو کی تعلیم کا انتظام کیا جائے گا۔ ہمارے مکھیہ منتری مرپاٹھی جی کہتے ہیں کہ ایڈوانس سے نام رجسٹر کروائے جائیں اور جن لوگوں نے لکھ کردے دیا ہے ان کو ہم اُردو تعلیم دلوائیں گے۔ لیکن ان کچھ انتظام نہیں کیا گیا۔ اس ناانصافی کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ ہم اُردو کی دولت سے تیزی سے محروم

ہے بڑی سیٹھی زبان ہیں لیکن ہماری عادت بن چکی ہے کہ مائینوریٹیز لنگویج کو سپریس کرو۔ ان کو دباؤ۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ جو بڑی زبانیں ہیں وہ بھی دبائی جا رہی ہیں۔ چھوٹی چھوٹی زبانوں کو بھی دبایا جا رہا ہے۔ وہ بھی دب رہی ہیں یہ بات مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنی پڑ رہی ہے میں صاف کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میری پارٹی کے صرف نہیں ہے انگریزی کی دشمنی نہیں ہے ہندی کی وکالت نہیں ہے لیکن یہ وہ ضرور کہتی ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں کی جو اپنی زبانیں ہیں وہ آگے بڑھیں میں نے ہندوستان سے باہر دیکھا ہے۔ روس میں بھی میرا جانا ہوا ہے مجھے دیکھ کر تعجب ہوا کہ وہاں پر بھی چھوٹی چھوٹی ایسوسی ایشنز، چھوٹے چھوٹے قبائلیوں کی اپنی زبانیں ہیں اور ان کا اپنا لٹریچر ہے۔ اور ان زبانوں کو سپورٹ دی گئی ہے ہمارے یہاں کیا ہوتا ہے۔ بھارت ہمارا ملک ہے۔ اتنی شاندار ہماری روایات ہیں لیکن جن زبانوں کو ہم بولتے ہیں جو ہم ان کا چیت استھان نہیں دیا کیا ہے اس وجہ سے

[illegible] پیدا ہوگئی ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں [illegible] گڑبڑ اس زبان کے بولنے والوں میں [illegible] سے کمایو۔ [illegible] سے والے لوگوں میں [illegible] یہ لے تین صرف اس وجہ سے [illegible] کی زبانیں ہیں ان کو دبایا جا رہا ہے۔ یہاں تک اردو کا تعلق ہے اگر یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ مسلمانوں کی زبان ہے تو یہ اسی بے انصافی ہوگی کہ شاید اتنا بڑا ہجرت اس آسمان کے نیچے نہ ہوا۔ گیا ہو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اردو کا سب سے بڑا اٹرآچ ہندوستان میں کون ہے۔ کیا کرسچن چندر نہیں ہے۔ اردو کا ہندوستان میں سب سے بڑا شاعر کون ہے۔ کیا رگھوپتی سہائے فراق گورکھپوری نہیں ہے۔ اس کو مسلمانوں کی ہی زبان کہنا اس کے ساتھ ناانصافی کرنا ہوگا۔ کبھی کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ تو پاکستان کی سرکاری زبان ہے۔ پاکستان والوں کی آفیشل لنگویج تو بنگلہ بھی ہے۔ تو بنگلہ اس کو دبانے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ اس کے ساتھ ناانصافی کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی کب اسی واسطے وہاں غصہ اور روش پیدا نہیں ہوا۔ جس کی وجہ سے

آج بنگلہ دیش بنا پاکستان کے فوجی ٹولے کو وہاں کے ڈکٹیٹروں کو زبان کے مسئلے نے فنا کر دیا۔

ایک اور بڑا سوال ہے۔ مختلف شہروں میں مختلف زبانیں بولنے والے تھوڑی تھوڑی تعداد میں موجود ہیں کلکتہ میں نیپالی بولنے والے ہیں۔ بنارس میں بنگلہ بولنے والے موجود ہیں۔ احمد آباد میں ملیالم بولنے والے موجود ہیں۔ وے بھی انڈین سٹیزنز ہیں۔ انڈین سیزن کے ناطے جیسے ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ہم ان کی فزیکل سیکیورٹیز کا انتظام کریں۔ اسی طرح سے ہمارا فرض ہو جاتا ہے کہ ہم ان کی لنگویج کی سیکیورٹی کا بھی انتظام کریں۔ وہاں پر ان کو ان کی اپنی زبان میں تعلیم دیں۔ میں نے تلاش بہت کیا اس رپورٹ میں کہ کہیں اس کے بارے میں کوئی مجھے سفارش ملے۔ لیکن نہیں ملی۔ اس کے بارے میں یہ رپورٹ خاموش ہے۔ زبان صرف خیالات کا اظہار کرنے کے لئے نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ زبان ایک کلچر ہوتی

ناگا لینڈ کو آپ دیکھیں انہوں نے انگریزی کو سرکاری زبان ڈیکلیئر کیا ہے۔ میگھالیہ کی سرکار نے انگریزی کو سرکاری زبان ڈیکلیئر کیا ہے۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ انگریزی سے ان کو محبت نہیں ہے۔ یہ بدیشی زبان ہے۔ لیکن آپ دیکھیں کہ پھر بھی جو ان کی اپنی زبان ہے۔ جس زبان کو وہ بولتے ہیں۔ اس کی ترقی کے لئے کوئی کوشش نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ اس کو سکرپٹ نہیں دی گئی ہے۔ اس کے لئے لٹریچر فراہم نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کو اس کا درجہ نہیں دیا گیا۔ یہ ہمارے منہ پر ایک بہت بڑی چپت ہے کہ ہم وہاں کی لوکل زبان کو آفیشل زبان نہ بنا کر/انگریزی کو مجبوراً وہ درجہ دے دیتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اڑیہ۔ بنگلہ۔ تامل۔ تیلگو۔ ملیالم۔ کنڑاری میں اگر اتنا رچ لٹریچر نہ ہوتا جو ہے وہ اتنی رچ لنگویج نہ ہوتی۔ جتنی وہ آج ہیں۔ تو اس بات کا پورا پورا اندیشہ تھا کہ وہ بھی اپنے آپ کو آفیشل لنگویج نہ بنا پاتی۔ کیا یہ جو سب چیزیں ہیں ان پر کبھی ہم توجہ کریں گے۔ ان کو بھی ہم دیکھیں گے۔

اس واسطے بڑا بھاری جو سوال ہے لنگوسٹک مائنوریٹیز کا سوال ہے۔ ان کے سوال کو حل کئے بنا یہ جو کمیشن کی رپورٹ ہے یہ نے معنی ہو جاتی ہے یہ جو چیزیں ہیں ان پر کس طرح سے عمل درآمد ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کی رپورٹ یہ کس طرح سے عمل کیا جا رہا ہے صوبوں یا سینٹر کی طرف سے کس طرح سے اس کی مخالفتوں کو اگنور کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ان سب چیزوں کے بارے میں اگر وہ کمیشن رپورٹ نہیں دیتا ہے تو اس کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ کمشنر صاحب نے کافی محنت کی ہے لیکن یہ بھی کہ مجھے دکھ ہوا ہے کہ اس چیز سے ان کی رپورٹ خالی ہے جتنی کمیٹنڈ صاحبہ گئیں اور جا کر انہوں نے تین وزیروں کے چیف منسٹرز سے بات کی ان سے وہ ملیں۔ کمشنر صاحب بہت وہ ہائیں کرنے والے آدمی ہیں۔ انہوں نے لمبی لمبی باتیں کہیں۔ یہ کہا کہ ہم نے یہ آرڈر کر دیا ہے وہ آرڈر کر دیا ہے۔ اردو کے لئے اور اس سب کو سن کر

وہ واپس آ گئیں۔ اس طرح سے انگوائری نہیں ہوا کرتی ہے اس طرح سے اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوگا۔ اس کو انصاف نہیں مل سکتا۔ ان کو جانا چاہئے تھا کہ وہ اردو سکولوں میں جاتیں بغیر اطلاع دیئے جاتیں۔ ان کو جانا چاہئے تھا کہ ان جگہوں پر جاتیں جہاں سے اردو کے بارے میں شکایتیں آئی ہیں۔ اور ان کو جانا چاہئے تھا کہ جا کر دیکھیں کہ جو سرکاری آرڈرز ہیں ان پر عمل درآمد ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں

بڑا بھاری سوال یہ ہے کہ اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ ناانصافی ہوئی ہے لیکن اتنا ہی نہیں کہ اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ بلکہ اس کے اور بھی برے نتیجے نکلے ہیں اس کے نتیجے کے طور پر جو تمام لنگوسٹک مائنوریٹیز ہیں ان کے ساتھ بھی ناانصافی کرنے کی عادت بن گئی ہے۔ اس کا رن اور اس کا رن وہ لنگوسٹک مائنوریٹیز متعلق نہیں ہیں ڈسیٹنڈ ایٹڈ ہیں جا کر آپ متعلقہ ریگنا میں دیکھ لیں۔ وہاں لوگوں کی اپنی

اگر مٹانے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ جو کی جارہی ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ یہ انصاف نہیں ہوگا یہ بہت بڑی ناانصافی ہوگی اس ناانصافی کو ختم کرنا بہت ضروری ہے

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ون ہیں لنگوسٹک مائنورٹیز سے کام نہیں چلے گا۔ اس کو ختم کرکے پارلیمنٹ کی ڈیموکریٹک سیکولر پارٹیوں کے کم سے کم تین نمائندے لے کر کمیشن کو بنایا جائے۔ جس طرح سے ایگریکلچرل پرائسز کمیشن ہے یا اور کمیشن ہیں اس طرح کا یہ کمیشن بنایا جائے۔ اس میں ریٹائرڈ ایم۔ پی نہ ہوں۔ لیکن جو ایم پی چن کر آئیں انکو لیا جائے۔ وہ سٹیٹس میں جائیں اور جاکر وہاں ہورہی ناانصافیوں کو دیکھیں اور یہاں پارلیمنٹ میں ان کو بیان کریں۔ ان کے نوٹس میں ان کو لائیں۔ اب بھی وقت ہے سرکار ان ناانصافیوں کو دُور کرے۔ سب سے پہلے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کی جو ٹیریٹریز ہیں اس کے جو علاقے ہیں وہاں پر لنگوسٹک مائنورٹیز کو ان کے پورے رائیٹس دیئے جائیں۔ اور اس کے ثبوت کے طور پر سب سے پہلے دلی میں اُردو کو دُوسری سرکاری زبان ڈیکلیئر کیا جائیں۔ اُردو زبان یہاں پڑھائی جارہی ہے۔ لیکن کتابیں غائب ہیں۔ دلی میں ٹیکس بوک میشنیلائزڈ ہیں کوئی اور ان کو چھاپ نہیں سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اتنی تھوڑی تعداد میں یہاں ان کو چھاپا گیا ہے کہ اُردو پڑھنے والے مارے مارے پھر رہے ہیں۔ ان کی کتابیں میسر نہیں ہوتی ہیں۔

یہ سٹیٹس گورنمنٹ کی بات نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ یہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کی بات ہے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس بارے میں جو ناانصافیاں ابھی تک ہوئی ہیں ان کو جاری نہیں رہنے دیا جائے گا۔ ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ یہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہوم منسٹر کے پاس ہے۔ لیکن مجھے تعجب ہے کہ کس طرح پرائم منسٹر کو اس بارے میں الگ الگ اور بیکار کرکے رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے اُمید ہے کہ سرکار ان ناانصافیوں کو دُور کرنے کے لئے قدم اُٹھائے گی۔

श्री मूलचन्द डागा(पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के कमिश्नर की 11 रिपोर्टें निकल चुकी हैं और उनके माध्यम से सारी स्थिति सरकार के सामने आ चुकी है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने कोई साहसपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाया है। आज कमिश्नर यह मांग करता है कि उसका स्टाफ बढ़ाया जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इन तेईस सालों के बाद अब सरकार क्या चाहती है। स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन एक्ट के द्वारा भाषा के आधार पर पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र आदि राज्य बनाये गये। अब सरकार एक नया सवाल पैदा करना चाहती है। भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कभी गम्भीरता से विचार करती है और न राज्य सरकारें। सरकार तो केवल यह चाहती है कि कमिश्न बना रहे, लेकिन वह उसकी रिपोर्टों को सिरियसली नहीं ले रही है।

आज संसार इतना छोटा हो गया है। लोग चाहते हैं कि वे अन्य क्षेत्रों में जा कर बसें और विज्ञान, व्यापार आदि सब क्षेत्रों में प्रगति करें। लेकिन सरकार इन छोटी-छोटी भाषाओं के मामले को ले कर एक नई समस्या खड़ी करना चाहती है। इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार इस बारे में सीरियस नहीं है। कई बार इस आशय की इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज दी गई हैं कि इन भाषाओं की किताबें और शिक्षक तैयार किये जायें। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि न तो इन भाषाओं की किताबें उपलब्ध हैं और न ही शिक्षक मिल रहे हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 24 से 28 में कहा गया है :

Madhya Pradesh which had hitherto restricted the facilities to the 15 languages specified in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, have now provided facilities for instruction through Madia, a tribal dialect.

In Haryana, the State Government have now issued orders for imparting instruction through the medium of Punjabi in private schools.

In Maharashtra, the State Government have now issued orders to provide facilities according to the formula of 10/40 pupils throughout the State.

In the case of the Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have now accepted the formula of 10/40 pupils.

With regard to maintenance of advance registers, no report has yet been received from the Nagaland Government indicating whether they have accepted the suggestion to maintain advance registers for linguistic minority pupils. In the case of the Union Territories, Chandigarh ; Goa, Daman and Diu ; Manipur ; and Pondicherry have also

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

not issued orders for maintenance of advance registers.

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस बारे में न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार सीरियस है और न कोई राज्य सरकार ही सीरियस है। चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज और सैंट्रल मिनिस्टर्ज ने एक स्टेटमेंट में यह राय जाहिर की थी :

It must be remembered that languages, if they are to be known at all well, must be learnt at an early age when it is easy for the child to pick them up. Therefore, both Hindi and English should be taught at an early stage.

राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने यह सलाह दी है, लेकिन कमिश्नर कहता है कि उस का स्टाफ बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। कमिश्नर के पास काम नहीं है। वह शायद एक घंटा रोज काम करता होगा। इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि कोई राज्य सरकार कमिश्नर की इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज को फालो नहीं करती है और किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार जबर्दस्ती भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के मामले को चला रही है। आखिर तेईस सालों के बाद इस प्रश्न की जरूरत क्यों पैदा हुई है ? कुछ भाषायें ऐसी होती हैं, जिन में धार्मिक किताबें लिखी होती हैं। लोग उनको पढ़ते हैं और संविधान में इसके के लिए कोई मनाही नहीं है। आज तक किसी वर्ग ने सविधान के आर्टिकल 347 के अंतर्गत अपनी भाषा की रेकगनीशन की मांग नहीं की है। सरकार क्यों ख्वाह-मख्वाह इस मामले को जारी रखे हुए है ?

कमिश्नर ने मांग की है कि उसके स्टाफ को बढ़ाया जाये। सरकार को यह कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए। कमिश्नर की 11 रिपोर्टें आ चुकी हैं। अब उसकी 12वीं रिपोर्ट पबलिश नहीं होनी चाहिये। अब इस चैप्टर को सदा के लिए क्लोज कर देना चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"While, therefore, the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is not the administrative machinery for implementation of the safeguards for linguistic minorities at the Central level, in the discharge of the statutory obligations, the Commissioner is to seek information from the Union Government and the Governments in the States and Union territories."

लेकिन किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या यूनियन टेरीटरी ने इत्तिला नहीं भेजी है। इस बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की मीटिंग्ज 1949 और 196 में हुई हैं। बार-बार कई मीटिंग्ज होती हैं। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि इस बारे में एक बड़ी कांफरेंस में चीफ मिनिस्टरों और सेन्ट्रल मिनिस्टरों के अलावा पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों, एजूकेशनिस्ट्स और साइंटिस्ट्स वगैरह को बुलाया जाना चाहिए। कमिश्नर ने अपने काम के बारे में लिखा है :

"take extensive tours or investigation of grievances reported, and persuade State Governments and Union territories to implement fully the scheme of safeguards. In this task, the commissioner is assisted by two class I officers, one class II officer and a small team of eight ministerial staff. There are no regional offices. A proposal for the strengthening of the staff is under consideration of the Government of India."

गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सीरियस नहीं है। उस ने आज तक एक भी डिसिजन को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है। वह एक औपचारिकता को निभाने के लिए मीटिंग करती है, उस में निर्णय लिये जाते हैं और कमिश्नर उस मीटिंग में आकर बैठ जाता है।

जब कमिश्नर जयपुर में गया, तो उसने लैंग्वेज प्राबलम को नहीं लिया बल्कि उसने एक नई प्राबलम खड़ी कर दी। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"During the Commissioner's visit to Jaipur in 1969, the president of the

Akhil Bharatiya Sindhu Seva Sangh complained that the Sindhu Seva Sangh pilgrims' party was not permitted to visit the Sadhubela shrine in Sukhkur in Pakistan."

उसने लैंग्वेज के सवाल को छोड़ दिया और एक दूसरे सवाल को ले लिया, जो उसके जूरिसडिक्शन में नहीं था।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sindhi is a regional language now.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इसमें पिलग्रेमेज का सवाल कैसे पैदा होता है ? क्या यह सवाल कमिश्नर के जूरिसडिक्शन में था ? कमिश्नर का काम लैंग्वेज और कल्चर से सम्बन्ध रखता है, लेकिन चूंकि उसके पास कोई काम नहीं है, इसलिये उसने यह सवाल खड़ा कर दिया। क्या यह सवाल उसके स्कोप में था ? इस बारे में रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया था ? रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The Pakistan Government, it is learnt, have refused permission, and the Government of India have since lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government, reminding them of their obligations to provide facilities to such pilgrim parties."

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उसने इस बारे में एनक्वायरी क्यों की। उसका काम तो विभिन्न वर्गों की भाषाओं से सम्बन्धित है।

आर्टिकल 347 के अधीन किसी लैंग्वेज की रेकगनीशन के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Article 347 of the Constitution whereby the President may issue instructions for recognition of a minority language as official language in a State has not been invoked so far."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि 1951 से 1971 तक प्रैजिडेंट ने किसी भी लैंग्वेज को आफिशल लैंग्वेज के रूप में रेकगनाइज करने का डिक्लेरेशन नहीं किया है। सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषाओं के लिए एक कमिश्नर बना दिया है, लेकिन कोई उन भाषाओं को पढ़ना नहीं चाहता है। सब हिन्दी या इंगलिश आदि आफिशल लैंग्वेज को पढ़ना चाहते हैं। सरकार के पास इन भाषाओं के न टीचर हैं और न किताबें। आप जानबूझ करके कोई दस लड़के कहीं मिलेंगे तो कहेंगे यह इस भाषा को पढ़ना चाहते हैं। अब एक-एक लड़का क्या अलग-अलग भाषा पढ़ेगा ? अल्प-संख्यकों का सवाल लाकर आप समझते हैं कि बड़ी उनकी इससे रक्षा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे तो कुछ उसमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी यह दो भाषायें आफिशियल लैंग्वेजेज हैं। यह पढ़ें हिंदी पढ़ें तो वह कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। अब आप कहते हैं कि उड़िया पढाओ जब कि खुद अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे। दे विल स्पीक इन इंगलिश और उड़िया की वकालत करेंगे। आपने खुद तो अंग्रेजी पढ़ ली और दूसरों को कहेंगे कि तुम उड़िया पढ़ो।...(व्यवधान)...कहीं कहेंगे कि भोजपुरी पढ़ाओ, कहीं मध्य प्रदेश वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां की आदिवासियों की भाषा पढ़ाई जाय। हमारा इन लोगों से यह कहना है कि क्या आप खुद उन भाषाओं का उपयोग करते हैं ? उनको तो आप कहेंगे कि रीजनल लैंग्वेज जो उस क्षेत्र की है उसी तक सीमित रहो और अपने पढ़ेंगे अंग्रेजी। तो अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल लेकर 23 साल के बाद आपकी यह रिपोर्ट आती है भाषाओं के ऊपर, यह बात कुछ मेरे दिमाग में बैठती नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को कोई साहसपूर्ण कदम उठानी चाहिए लेकिन गवर्नमेंट देखती है कि चलो कि जैसे चल रहा है चलने दो, परम्परा जो चली आ रही है उसे चलाए जाओ। एक कमीशन बना दिया, उसने एक रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी। होम मिनिस्टर का एक पोर्टफोलियो इसका बना दिया। लेकिन न तो इसको सीरियसली कभी थिंक किया और न इस बारे में कोई कार्य हुआ। मैंने रिपोर्ट को देखा है राजस्थान की, मध्य प्रदेश की, उत्तर प्रदेश की, कोई इसको सीरियसली नहीं लेता उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उन्होंने कुछ सुना ही नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं हम तो ठीक हैं। कोई

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

सीरियस कंसीडरेशन नहीं है। कोई लड़का पढ़ता है, सिंधी में कोई धर्मग्रन्थ है उसे पढ़ना चाहता है तो उसे मना कौन करता हैं ? और खुद वह भाषा बोलना नहीं चाहते हैं, खुद तो हिंदुस्तान में अंग्रेजी चलाना चाहते हैं और उनके लिए कहते हैं कि रीजनल लैंग्वेज पढ़ाओ आज यूनिवर्सिटीज के अन्दर यह सवाल है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लड़के यूनिवर्सिटीज में आयें। यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने वाला लड़का तो हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में पढ़ेगा। वहां उसकी यह लैंग्वेज तो चलेगी नहीं। तो यह जो बात है यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। अब 23 साल के बाद कल एक माननीय सदस्य कहने लगे कि कोर्ट में आदिवासी आते हैं तो भाषा नहीं समझते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि अच्छी तरह समझते हैं आज वह काफी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं।...

श्री आर० वी० वड़े (खरगोन) : आप राजस्थानी की मांग नहीं करते ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : नहीं मैं नहीं करता। मैं तो कहता हूं कि हिन्दी भाषा है, ठीक है। मैं छोटी-छोटी भाषाओं के पक्ष में नहीं हूं। और 23 साल के बाद यह आपके कमिश्नर की 11वीं रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के बाद यही देखने को मिलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने या प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने कभी भी सीरियसली इस पर थिंक नहीं किया। अगर किया हो तो बतायें। आज यह तीन भाषायें चाहते हैं। तमिलनाडु में हिन्दी अंग्रेजी और एक वहां की भाषा तीन भाषा चाहते हैं। थ्री लैंग्वेज का फारमूला चाहते हैं सभी जगह। तो क्या आप गांव वालों को चार लैंग्वेज पढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? उनके लिए आप चार लैंग्वेज का फारमूला चलाना चाहते हैं ? तो यह जो आप प्रोटैक्शन देना चाहते हैं आज 23 साल के बाद इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। यह अल्पसंख्यकों का कोई सवाल नहीं है। आज भाषा पढ़ने वाले मुश्किल से 39 परसेंट लोग हैं बल्कि उससे भी कम हैं। तो यह तो एक बहाना मात्र है। कुछ लोग धर्म के नाम पर मदरसा खोलना चाहते हैं तो खोलें, पढ़ें, उसमें संविधान मना नहीं करता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल उपयोगी चीज नहीं है। इसको खत्म करना चाहिए।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This country is a rich tapestry where various languages and cultures are so nicely interwoven as to make it a beautiful home. It is a combination of varieties of cultures and languages and this diversity constitutes the richness of this country. Their preservation and promotion is the responsibility of any civilised government.

If you look at a big country like the USSR, it is a federation of autonomous states carved on the basis of culture and languages.

Sir, I do not agree that this diversity of culture and language will stand in the way of national or emotional integration. Unity in diversity is the characteristic of this country and if we deny justice, if we deny them the rightful place in the national life of this country, if we fail to look after them, if we subject them to the tyranny of the majority, as suggested by the previous speaker, then, with eyes wide open, let them have a look at Bangla Desh. I am grateful to the DMK movement against the imposition of Hindi there. They had to bow to the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu. I take my hats off for them.

This language is such an emotional tie, and the mother-tongue is the first word which comes out from the mouth of the mother to the child; it is such an emotional tie which keeps them binding together. If we go further to the genesis of this national movement, you will see that the entire national movement gathered momentum at the partition of Bengal. This "Banga-Bhanga" movement is responsible for bringing in the national movement to this stage. Even during the national movement, it was the main plank of the national movement to form the States on the basis of language. As I said earlier, language and culture are so interwoven that wherever you draw the line, there would be minorities. We cannot have watertight compartments.

And to look after them and safeguard their interests is the responsibility of the Government of the State concerned.

Taking cognizence of the gravity of the situation, those who framed the Constitution had provided specific provisions in the Constitution. Articles 29, 30, 350A and 350B are special constitutional safeguards for the minorities. Articles 29 and 13 which have been enumerated in Chapter III fundamental rights—have become piecrusts ; they can be broken at the convenience or at the sweet will of Parliament.

After Independence, the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed under Justice Fazl Ali who was a former Governor of my State—Orissa, He gave a hurried report. There were various lacunae and that is why there was widespread resentment and so much of bloodshed, and at last the Government was forced to yield to the demands of the Maharashtra Samiti and the Mahagujarat Janta Parishad and had to split the bilingual State of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Punjabi Suba was achieved only by the efforts of the people of the area. The Fazl Ali Commission never recommended it. You, Sir, got your Meghalaya because you could assert yourself and because you could make your voice felt by the nation, that it was a necessity. Similarly, Seraikella and Kharaswan, which were predominantly Oriya tracts, which form an Oriya island in the Bihar sea, as it were, which were contiguous to Orissa, were denied to us. Up till now, the same tyranny and torture go on. There is discrimination in getting jobs and there is no facility of education in the primary stage. Various complaints have been brought to the notice of Parliament by this report.

Sir, this report further says that in respect of Seraikella and Kharaswan, so far as Bihar is concerned, the Commission asked for statistical data from the Bihar Government regarding the educational facilities for the minorities. That is in para 133.

But the Commission has stated that the Bihar Government never complied with that request. You will be surprised to find that efforts have been made to completely liquidate the Oriya culture and language in that part of the country. Dirty politics has entered into the Chou dance which is a famous dance there. Similarly, a country liquor shop has been planted just in front of the girls' primary school in Seraikalla to shop its functioning. We are getting such reports. It is a wild cry in this Parliament because we know that the Central Government will plead its imbecility, impotence and complacency ; they could not deliver the goods ; they pass on the buck to the State Government that they will do : we are helpless ; what can we do ? Similarly in Andhra Pradesh, the Oriya minorities are not getting their school teachers and the Government forms in Oriya are not available to them. Even in the Registrar's office there is no oriya clerk. Similarly in the Raipur, Raigarh and Bastar districts of Madhya Pradesh which border on Orissa, there is a large concentration of Oriya population and they had been subjected to the same tyranny.

When so many difficulties have been pointed out and have been rectified after the SRC report, I cannot understand why so many boundary disputes have come to the forefront. Why not have a permanent solution to it ? The Mahajan Commission was appointed to go into the question of Mysore-Maharashtra dispute. I am sorry to say that inspite of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission, the whole thing has been hanging fire for so long because the issue has to be decided on a political plane, according to the election prospects of the party in power. Most emphatically I make a demand that the recommendations of these commissions should be considered as awards. The decision on the Mahajan Commission report on the Mysore Maharashtra border dispute has been, I came to know, left to the sweet will of the Prime Minister to be taken at her convenience as it suits the party in power.

So far as Maithili is concerned, I was inspired to speak about it by my friend Mr. K. N. Tiwari who is there. I was a student in Patna and that language is so rich that right from the days of Vidyapathi till today there is such a vast collection of literature. There is even a post-graduate study of this language in Bihar, in the Patna university. Till how it has not been recognised as a regional language.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): It has been recognised now.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It makes painful reading. It is a futile exercise. I do not

[Shri P. K. Deo]

think any useful purpose would be served in wasting the time of the House on a debate like this. For God's sake you wind up this shop of linguistic minorities commissioner and do not provide a cushion for defeated politicians. It will serve absolutely no useful purpose. If you are keen about it, take courage in both hands and look after the interests of the minorities so that they could be saved from the tyranny of the brute majority. We do not want the law of the jungle to rule here, the right of might.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले राजा-साहब ने शायद इस की इम्पोर्टेन्स को, इसकी अहमियत को नहीं समझा...

श्री पी० के० देव : पंजाबी सूबे के लिए तारीफ़ की है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : पंजाबी सूबा आप की कृपा से जो बना है, वह कितना लंगड़ा-लूला है, वह बाद में कहूँगा, लेकिन जो मैं इस वक्त अर्ज करने वाला हूं, वह यह है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है, यह कमिश्नर की तरफ से बड़ी आनेस्ट-एफर्ट है। यह कहना कि इसकी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सरकारी सतह पर कितनी हुई है या नहीं हुई है, यह अलेहदा बात है, लेकिन इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, स्टेट्स में जो फैक्चुअल पिक्चर एक्जिस्ट करती है, उसका जिक्र किया है, उसको साफ-गोई से रखा गया है। इस को ऐसे ही थी-आउट करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। यह कहना कि यह दुकान बन्द कर दी जाय, दुकानें तो और भी बहुत-सी बन्द करने वाली हैं, आप की दुकान भी बन्द होने वाली है, लेकिन ऐसे ही इस दुकान को बन्द नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि यह माइनौरिटीज का सवाल है।...

श्री पी० के० देव : आप तो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : ठीक है, हम अपने आपको इसलिए जरूर मोनोपोलिस्ट मानते हैं कि आप जैसे दोस्त, जो दौलत पर सांप बन कर बैठे हुए थे, उनको नीचे खींच लिया गया है।

इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं एक बात मानता हूं कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट-सरकारों की सतह पर कुछ नहीं हुआ है इसलिए भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि इसकी तरफ खास तवज्जह दे ताकि जो फैसले हुए हैं उनको सही तरीके से लागू किया जा सके, आज इतना भी नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने इस किताब को पढ़ा है, इस में पंजाब के बारे में एक चैप्टर है, उसमें बहुत कुछ लिखा हुआ है लेकिन साथ ही यह भी लिखा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उनको कोई फिगर्स सप्लाई नहीं की यह भी नहीं बतलाया कि कितने लड़के माइनौरिटीज के पढ़ते हैं, कहां पर वह माइनौरिटीज को मानते हैं कहां नहीं मानते हैं। लिंग्विस्टिक सूबा तो बन गया लेकिन कोई भी बताने वाला नहीं है। आज लिंग्विस्टिक माइनौरिटीज को धर्म और मजहब के नाम से जोड़ दिया जाय मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं अगर कोई लैंग्वेज पढ़ता हूं, तो इस ख्याल से नहीं पढता हूं कि वह मेरे धर्म की लैंग्वेज है बल्कि इस ख्याल से पढ़ता हूं कि वह मेरी स्पोकन लैंग्वेज है। उस लैंग्वेज को कौन पढ़ता है, कितने लोग पढ़ते हैं, उसका सही इन्तजाम होना चाहिये।

आजादी से पहले उर्दू सारे पंजाब की जुबान थी, जब हम अलहदा हुये तो पाकिस्तान ने उसको अपनी जुबान बना लिया हालांकि उर्दू उनकी जुबान नहीं है उनके यहां कहां से आई, वह तो हमारी जुबान थी। पंजाब यूनीलिंगुअल स्टेट बन गया है, लेकिन वहां क्या हुआ, मैं अभी उसका जिक्र करने वाला नहीं हूं क्योंकि वह पोलिटिकल ईशू है। उससे कितने

लोगों को तकलीफ हुई है, कितनी अन-सर्टेन्टी उससे पैदा हुई है, पजाब का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, पडौसियों का कितना नुकसान हुआ है, मैं इसके बारे मे क्रिक करनेवाला नही हू, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि जुबान का जो मसला है, जो माइनौरिटीज का सवाल है उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पजाब के बारे मे मैन स रिपोर्ट मे ो पढ़ा, उससे मालूम होता है कि सरकारे-हिंद को उन्होने कोई चीज दी ही नही और अब जब आबादी का हिसाब लगाया तो उन्होने कहा कि 1 करोड 1। लाख 35 हजार 5) है। देखिय, कितनी प्राम्पनेस मे वह काम करते है—वहा पर अकालियो की सरकार थी—उन्होने कहा कि यह जो आबा ी है, इसमे किस की मातृभाषा है, होशियारपुर जिले की ऊना तहसील का जो हिस्सा चला गया है वह भी इस मे शामिल है, सगरूर का हिस्सा भी इसमे है अब आप ही बतलाइये, वह कैसे कह सकेंगे कि यहा इतने बच्चे उर्दू पढनवाले है, या दूसरी जुबान पढनेवाले है। इसको हमारे यहा "वपला" कहते है एक तरह का कन्फ्यूजन है। इसमे इतना कन्फ्यूजन कर दिया गया है कि हिंद सरकार के पास सही रिपोर्ट नही आ सकती इसलिए इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये सरकार कौन से जराये अख्तियार करना चाहती है, इसकी तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

इस रिपोर्ट मे बहुत सी बाते हैं, सच्चर फार्मूले का जिक्र आया, बहुत लम्बी-चौडी बाते हैं कोई-सा सफा उठाकर देख लीजिये पजाब का ही नही दूसरी स्टेटो का भी यही हाल है वे भी फिगर्स देने के लिए तैयार नही है। एक कमेटी बनी थी—कमेटी आफ जोनल कौन्सिल उसमे यह फैसला हुआ था—नो-स्टेट इज यूनिलिंगुअल। मुझे पता नही कब फैसला किया। और फिर कहते है यूनिलिंगुअल नही है अगर यूनिलिंगुअल नही है तो उन तमाम जबानों को जो माइनारिटीज की हैं हर जगह पर गुंजायश की जा रही है या नहीं—इसके बारे मे मुझे कंफ्यूजन है और इसको साफ करने की जरूरत है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहता हू कि नेशनल इटिग्रेशन की बहुत जरूरत है। हमारे दोस्त डागा साहब ने कहा है कि ऐसी चीजों की जरूरत नही है लेकिन मैं कहता हू इट इज ए फैक्ट आफ लाइफ। हमारे कास्टीट्यूशन में प्राविजन हैं और उसके मुताबिक यह सब किया जा रहा है। इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो पाये और जितनी माइनारिटीज हैं उनका तहफ्फुज किया जा सके इसके लिए कम से कम जो उनकी जबान है वह न हजफ कर दी जाये। इसके लिये एक उपाय किया गया है, प्रबध किया गया है मेजर्स लिए गए हैं। लेकिन मै इसके साथ साथ कहना चाहता हू कि सेन्टर की तरफ से एजूकेशनल सिस्टम को तब्दील करने की जो बात है और जो इटिग्रेशन की बात है उसमे किसी जबान को दुरुस्त करके हजफ करके जो हम करना चाहते है उसमे न उनको कोई आराम होगा और न उनका तहफ्फुज होगा। मै मानता हू कि आप नेशनल इटिग्रेशन मे लग हुए है लेकिन एजूकेशन सिस्टम मे क्या है ? वह पढाते है जो नही पढाना चाहिये और जो पढाना चाहिए वह नही है। इसलिए एजूकेशन सिस्टम को तब्दील करना होगा। स्टेट लेविल पर जो किताबें निकाली जा रही है उनकी भी क्या हालत है ? इस बारे मे बहुत न कहकर यही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोई यूटिलिटी इसकी हो तो यूटिलिटी तभी हो सकती है जब इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के कुछ जराये अख्तियार किए जाये। जब तक यह नही होगा तबतक रिपोर्ट आती जायेगी और हमे पता चलता जायेगा कि कितना हुआ है और कितना नहीं हुआ है पर देख लेना, मै आज कहता हूं कि अगली रिपोर्ट भी ऐसी ही होगी। मैं यू० पी० वालों और बिहार वालों की बात मानता हूं और अर्ज करता हूं कि वहां पर उर्दू को गुजा

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

यह देनी चाहिए। सब पार्टीज की यही राय है और सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि जहा गुंजायश हो सकती है वहा उनको देना चाहिये और नेशनहुड का जो सबक है उसको लेना चाहिए। मैं मानता हू कि जो लोकल लैंग्वेजेज है जो माइनारिटीज की लैंग्वेजेज है उनका लिट्रेचर भरा पड़ा है क्योंकि इसके बिना हम इण्डिपेन्डेन्स की लड़ाई लड नही सकते थे। जजबात को उभारने के लिये जो खयालात होने है वह उनमे मिलते हैं। इसलिए जबान को खत्म नही किया जा सकता है बल्कि इंटिग्रेट किया जा सकता है। इंटिग्रेशन बहुत जरूरी है इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूगा कि इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसका इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन अगर स्टेट लेविल पर करवा सकते है तो ठीक है क्योंकि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसको वे करते है लेकिन कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी भी है जो इसको नही मानती। हरियाणा वालो ने बहुत अच्छा किया। उन्होंने कह दिया कि उर्दू को मानते है पजाबी को मानते है और अगर कुछ लडके पढने के लिए आ जाये तो उनको गुंजायश देगे। ऐसा हिमाचल वालो ने भी किया है। और भी जगह ऐसा होना चाहिए ताकि लिंग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के दिल मे यह बात पैदा न हो कि हमारे साथ सुलूक ठीक नही किया जा रहा है। इसलिए इसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। तब हमारा काम बन जायेगा। इन अलफाज के साथ मै आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Sir, the Eleventh Report of the Cammissioner for Linguistic Minorities brings to our view certain important factors and certain facts of life, which are present on the Indian scene I have gone through some of the important sections of this report and I am happy that there are facilities for the teaching of the languages of the minorities. I for one do not agree with the views expressed by Mr. Daga and our friend from the Swatantra Party that the commission should be wound up and the Commissioner's office is a uselesss office

I think those who say such things have no idea of what a language is Language is not the handmaid of religion, it is neither the handmaid of politics nor is it the handmaid in the hands of a clerk or an IAS officer It is the rich expression of the emotions of a culture which is still living If we are trying to throttle the linguistic minorities or the languages which they perfer to use in their daily life, we are committing a grave blunder I think it would be a sad day for India when we declare that India is a unilingual country and only one language can flourish in India The fact of life is that India is a multi lingual country So, we must recognise the beauties of Tamil literature, Urdu literature, English literature and for the matter of that the literature written in French by Aurobindo Ghosh and so on India must open its doors and windows to the outside world We must preserve the plants and flowers (languages) that have grown on Indian soil for ages past.

I have noted with interest some of the failures by the State Governments to rise to the occasion which have been mentioned by the Commission I am rather shocked at the disclosure that the Bihar Government has not thought it fit to publish pamphlets dealing with the safeguards availabe to the minorities The same treatment has been meted out to the minorities in Punjab

So far as the languages of the minorities are concerned the Report covers three aspects The first aspect is the availability of facilities for teaching these languages. The second aspect is official declaration of official languages of the States and the place or status given to the languages spoken by the minorities The third aspect is recruitment to the services On all these three scores the States have failed It would not be proper to throttle the people that cry If the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities brings to our notice certain failures, it should be our endeavour and the endeavour of the government at the Centre to rectify those errors, to remove th causes that are responsible for those grievances. I think the Commissioner is doing a useful service by pointing out to us certain dark spots in our educational scene.

Although it has been written in the very first few pages, page 6 for example, that the States are alive to this, what follows is a sad story that the States are not alive to this. I am reminded of a very interesting incident that I read in the press of Punjab some time back. A lady lecturer of the Government College for Women in Amritsar applied for the post of the Head of the Department of Zoology to the Punjab Public Service Commission. But they refused to acknowledge her claims because the lecturer in zoology could not pass a test in Punjabi. Now I cannot understand how knowledge of Punjabi is important or essential for subjects like zoology or botany or for technical services. In order to provide safeguards for the services, we must not insist on knowledge of the regional language. It is another matter that we may regard it as desirable and a person can be asked to learn it after he or she has been recruited.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Was the insistence on working knowledge or degree or something ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : She was given a test in Gurumukhi which she could not pass. So, her junior was promoted and she was not considered for the post. The assurances that have been given in this report about the safeguards that have been provided to the linguistic minorities are useless in the face of these blatant violations, because these safeguards are not available to them. I do not want to go into the merits of this case because it is at present pending in the Punjab High Court.

I would like to point out here that wherever such injustice exists we must fight it out. Safeguarding the interests of the minorities is not the concern of only one State or another State—it is the concern of the whole of India. It is not a question of Panjabi versus Hindi, or Tamil versus Malayalam or Pahadi versus Dogri or anything of that type. It is a question of restoring justice. A citizen of India has every right to stay wherever he likes and yet study in his own mother tongue.

15.00 hrs.

People think that if India is a unilingual country, all the problems will be solved. I think, the problems will not be solved ; they will be multiplied beyond any cure. We must not insist on such a diabolical design but we must fight it with all the might at our command.

It is right that in a democracy there is a cell or a commissioner's office for looking to the rights of minorities and that these things are available for our review in Parliament and we are able to raise our voice. In a dictatorship or a theocratic state like Pakistan, it will not be possible to raise our voice in such a manner. To those friends who are demanding the winding up of this establishment or the closure of this commissiner's office . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता, हूं इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति भी नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I was referring to the demand made by certain Members to close down this Commission. I think, we are determined and should be determined to fight such a demand and should never allow it to be accepted.

So far as the languages of the minorities are concerned, there are certain inherent difficulties because generally people think that if there is an official language there is no need for any regional language. But this is something which is unscientific. We must recognise that the Tribals, who are living in the jungles, also have a language of their own. I am happy to learn from this report that there are certain provisions made in the schools of Madhya Pradesh for a language like Madia and others and certain textbooks are also being provided. But there are some other difficulties ; for example, the dearth of teachers. The report says that there are no qualified teachers of Sindhi and Urdu in Rajasthan, Oriya in Andhra Pradesh and Kannada in Kerala. In other provinces similar deficiencies and drawbacks exist. So, it must be our endeavour to have a coordinated programme.

I think, this Commissioner for Linguistic

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Minorities should have a larger office and each State should have a unit of its own—a small office under the supervision of this larger body—and they should coordinate their activities with the State Department of Education. The Union Ministry of Education should also look to it that trained teachers are available and are provided to them.

Then, there is the problem of textbooks for a small number of speakers. A large number of speakers are of Hindi and a few speakers might be speaking the Tribal language. They do not get encouragement because there are not enough textbooks, not even teachers. So, it should be our endeavour to provide textbooks on an all-India basis for these languages and dialects.

Certain people confuse the question of a language with a script. I think that is not proper, because there are languages which have many scripts and there are certain scripts which are used for more than one language. Kamal Ataturk in Turkey decided in 1928 that the Turkish language shall be written in the Roman script. The language has not lost its beauty nor has the literature lost its fragrance because it is written in the Roman script. So, the languages or India can be written in one script to another. That does not matter. It should be left to the choice of the readers and the speakers. They can choose the script which is useful for them.

The report also mentions some sort of incentives which are being provided, like advance increments and cash grants for teachers of these languages. I think, this is a useful step which must be encouraged.

Then, there is a very interesting institution, a useful one, in our country, namely, the Central Institute of Languages in Manas Gangotri in Mysore. I had an opportunity of visiting this institution only last month and I was shocked that a Committee of the Secretaries of the Government of India took a decision to suspend the publication of a magazine called *Vartavaha* which was being brought out there and which gave on integrated picture of what was happening in various linguistic fields of India, in Punjabi, in Assamese, in Tamil, etc. I do not know how that decision was justified. I think, such a magazine which was the unique one should be allowed continue because, through the medium of English, we are able to know in Srinagar and in Shillong, in Trivandrum and in Delhi what is happening in various fields of knowledge. This will go a long way in making us understand the progress that has been made in various languages of India.

Then, there is a very interesting remark in the Commission's Report that there is a new trend and trend is that tribals and other minorities want to study their language as a subject of study and not as a medium of instruction. I think, even if we are able to do this much for a language of the tribals or a language of the minorities, if we cannot make it a medium of instruction but only provide facilities for making it as a subject of study, that is also welcome. So, whatever facility is provided for the study of languages at various levels should be welcome. I hope, this will be done.

There is one thing that we must do. A language should not be left to the mercy of a few individuals, whether they are IAS officers or they are people who are in the Commission or this and that. We must provide for a central agency of linguistic experts to find out and coordinate the progress made in various fields of Indian languages and what facilities are available for the study, teaching and suitability and, availability of resources and facilities for these languages at various levels. This must be brought to the notice of Parliament from time to time.

The Report is a very useful one. I am happy that certain safeguards have been provided for languages like Urdu which have been available for us in our freedom struggle and the inspiring songs and messages with which we were able to go to the star of freedom.

Also, there are certain languages which suffer from this problem that they are not spoken in one particular region. There are two such languages in particular, one is Sindhi and the other is Sanskrit. They must also be looked after. They should not be neglected because they are not spoken in one particular region but because they are spoken by a microscopic minority spreadover the whole of India. They should also be catered to and there should be greater importance to the role that they are going to play in our national life. I am happy that Sindhi has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

I come from a State where Urdu has been given due place. Himachal Pradesh has been able to give due place to Urdu and provide facilities for the teaching of Urdu right from the 3rd Class onwards at the primary stage. Similarly, there are provisions for the teaching of Punjabi and other languages. So far as our State is concerned, there is no problem of the minorities. But we have our own language *Puhari* and we would like to develop it. I would request the Central Government to see that developing languages are not given a suffocating touch at the very beginning of their life.

After all, the literatures of India, whether they grow in the mountains or on the sea-shores or near the coastal lines or in the valleys, they are our literatures and they must be looked after. The languages of minorities are our sacred heritage. We must do everything to preserve the fragrance and provide an opportunity for their flourishing at every stage and in every state.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and shown such a keen interest in the problem of linguistic minorities.

As I stated in my introductory remarks, there are various constitutional provisions regarding protection to be given to the linguistic minorities and the limited role that the Central Government can play in this regard. Not that the Central Government does not give due importance to this very important problem but it has to be accepted that the Commission of Linguistic Minorities ..

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य हो रहा है और यहां पर गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I was saying, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is a functionary that has been mentioned in the Constitution but he does not have executive powers in the sense in which the State Governments have with respect to teaching of languages and other concerned matters. It is really a very delicate question as to what extent we can take it up or press the State Governments for implementation of these various decisions. In this House itself we have heard on a number of occasions hon. Members saying that the Central Government is interfering too much in the affairs of the States and in matters which are essentially and constitutionally the legal responsibility of the States, but, when it comes to the implementation of many other decisions, and in this instance, the report of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities, again, a demand is made that no more attention is given to the implementation of these recommendations. So, the Government of India has a very delicate task in this matters and we have not been oblivious of our responsibility and the Commission has also taken very great pains An hon. Member said that the Commissioner hardly works for an hour or two a day. If he had carefully read this report, it would have come to his notice that the Commissioner made very extensive tours, visited many areas, heard a lot of representations from linguistic minority organisations, visited schools where minority langauges were being taught and took up the matter with the State authorities from the State Chief Ministers downwards. I have no hesitation in saying that the Commissioner has discharged her responsibility with great success and efficiency.

Various points have been raised, of which I will mention the more important ones. Some reference was made to teaching of languages which do not have a clear-cut script of their own. Mention was made about the teaching of Tripuri and of teaching of tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh and similar other tribal languages. Sir, it is true that these tribal languages are spoken by quite a large number of people in certain areas. But when it comes to implementing the decision regarding the linguistic minorities with respect to these languages, the difficulty arises because there is no definite script in which education at primary and secondary level can be imparted to these minorities.

Various States have adopted various expedients in this regard. Some of the tribal languages are being reorganised to

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

adopt scripts of the regional language. Some other dialects are adopting other scripts, and I think that some progress has been made in this respect. But this is a very difficult problem. Evolution of a language, particulary the script, and then the production of textbooks, and then the training and preparation of teachers to teach in those particular languages—these are all very difficult tasks, and I do not think that we can expect very spectacular results, particularly with regard to the tribal languages or dialects. But, as would be apparent from the report, in the various States, efforts are being made, and I think that some progress has been made, and I do hope that the State Governments would take more interest in these backward areas and backward communities and see that their languages are developed in the proper way so that proper education could be imparted through them.

Some hon. Members have gone to the extent of saying that the commissioner's office should be wound up. We even have a substitute motion in that respect. Shri M. C. Daga even went to the extent of saying that even the basis for teaching through these minority languages should be reconsidered. I think that these extreme views suggesting almost the same thing which means the abolition of the office of the commissioner arise from different motives. On the one side are Members who genuinely believe in the importance of linguistic minorities and the preparation of textbooks in those languages, and because they are not satisfied with the progress that has been made in this respect, they say that this post should be abolished. But I do not think that they really mean it when they say so, because the various suggestions that they have put forward imply that more and more power should be given to the commissioner, there should be regional commissioners, the staff of the commissioner should be strengthened and there should be more inspections, field visits and more supervision over implementation and so on. We shall take note of those suggestions and see that the organisation of the commissioner is strengthened and more inspections and field visits take place and greater coordination is established with the State Governments and greater implementation is ensured in this regard.

There are two languages, namely Urdu and Sindhi which do not have any region where they are spoken or used, and in that sense, they are not regional languages strictly speaking, but they have a constitutional status which entitles them to a very special consideration.

In regard to what has been said about the Urdu language here, we do accept that Urdu is one of the most important miniority languages in our country and that is the reason why Government have taken certain steps in regard to this language. In view of the special position that Urdu occupies as a linguistic minority language, Government have issued a special statement on the Urdu language dated July 14, 1958, which brings out what it expects the various State Governmets to do in this respect. The statement says that Urdu has a very special place in various cultural spheres and it is a language which is spoken almost all over the country and particularly in the northern States. In areas and regions where the Urdu language is prevalent we have suggested that certain facilities should be specially provided. I do not think that I need repeat them. Apart from facilities for teaching at the primary stage, it has been suggested that though the rules and regulations would not be translated, certain summaries of rules and regulations that are promulgated by the State Governments would be available in the Urdu languages in the particular areas where it is spoken.

Then there are certain areas where Urdu is being spoken. Representations to various government offices could also be received in that language in those areas. In this way, there are a lot of facilities that Urdu-speaking people will have, as mentioned in this.

It was mentioned here that all these facilities are not being given. To some extent, this is true. The facilities mentioned here are not being given in all the States on a uniform level. Government are constantly in touch with the various States Governments, particularly of UP and Bihar where quite a substantial percentage of the population speak Urdu. Every effort is made to see that the concessions listed in the statement on language of 1958 are made available to them. I am happy to say that because of the initiative taken by our Ministry and the personal interest evinced by the Prime Minister in this respect, some

results are coming and the Bihar and UP Governments are very much alive to the situation and are taking more interest and making more and more facilities available to them.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : What about the development of tribal languages ? Where do they stand ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I started with tribal languages.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Devnagari script can be used for the Adivasi language.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In some states, the regional language script is used ; in others the Devnagari script is being used for tribal languages. Tribal languages are being developed in that respect. But I mentioned there are still certain areas where a clear-cut script has not come. Even where a script is evolved, textbooks are not available. Therefore, the problem of enforcing these in the tribal and border areas is very real, to which we are giving due attention.

To give the latest position, the UP Government has set up a Board of Urdu Studies. A post of Deputy Director for Urdu Educarion has been created. Efforts are being made for overcoming the shortage of text books. Arrangements are also being made that in districts where a substantial portion of the population is Urdu-speaking, people will have at least in one degree college arrangements for Urdu teaching. Similar steps have been commended to the Bihar Government.

The same thing about Sindhi which was also very recently given the status of an official language by a constitutional amendment. Sindhi is also being promoted in a number of areas. I mentioned special progrommes on the AIR recently introduced in Delhi. In addition, a number of regional stations give Sindhi programmes on a regular basis. There is the question as to whether the Sindhi script should be in Arabic or Devnagari Some States are using both according to the wish and desire of the local population. What I mean to say is that in spite of the script difficulty, progress is being made in Sindhi and more and more schools have started using Sindhi for teaching at the primary and other level.

I was very glad to hear what Shri Parashar said. He brought a great sense of realism and urgency to the discussion. Replying to critics, he said that there cannot be one language for the whole country. That was not the way in which we could have national integration. This was aptly said. Shri P. K. Deo said that ours is a country where various languages are spoken which have great cultural roots and the essential unity of the country is not detracted from by the cultural diversity we see around us.

Similarly, when Shri Parashar said that language should not be made the handmaid of religion or politics as is being sometimes made, I thought it was a very wise observation. I think if we all approach the problem of language in this spirit, it will be all the better for all of us and it will strengthen our national solidarity.

Shri Parashar mentioned about some magazine which is being published by the Central Institute of Indian Languages and also the need for a central agency where language teaching and linguistics in regard to various Indian languages should be given. These things do not belong to my Ministry ; they are the concern of the Ministry of Education and I will take it up with them and convey the suggestion and the viewpoints that the hon. Member has made in this matter, and I am sure they will give it due consideration.

Shri Parashar also mentioned about a lady lecturer in biology being not selected because she did not know Punjabi. As you would see, in the present decision, it is said that when recruitment is made to the State services, knowledge of local language should not be insisted upon. Actually, if any State does so, it is against this decision. In recruitment to the State services, the State Government language should not be a bar. The test of proficiency in the State official language should be held after selection and before the end of probation. This decision says that the regional language could be insisted upon but not at the time of recruitment. And Punjab did have a rule of that type that the hon. Member mentioned, but it has recently been amended which means that it would be no bar to the selection of a candidate, but the person who is selected, will have to learn Punjabi within a certain period after he joins duty. It does not go as far as to say that it should be "before the end of probation," but it

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

meets the objection that the hon. Member has raised, and I do not think any more complaint would arise so far as this aspect is concerned.

I would end by saying again that the role that the Central Government can play in this respect is of a very limited constitutional nature. But with the limited staff that the Commission has, I make bold to say that they have discharged their duty in a very admirable manner and the suggestions have come for strengthening this.

Shri Ishaque Sambali went to the extent of saying that there should be a three-member Commission and there were other suggestions that regional commission should be set up in various areas with greater staff. We will take all these things into consideration and really strengthen the Commission's working so that more could be done

I wish we could give a detailed and concrete report but the main executive authority is the various States Governments. But I do not think that makes this Commission helpless or important as one hon. Member put it. After all, the democratic process involves discussions; it involves persuasion, and conferences and meetings, and I do not think we should be so pessimistic if the results are not as quick as we sometimes want them to be. But the results that come out of the discussion or after convincing the State Governments are much more stable, and I am sure that the State Governments also realise the importance. State Governments have regional languages of their own; they will have people speaking that language and living in other States, and they would certainly wish that people belonging to the minority languages in those areas also get the same facility. So, it is in the interests of the State Governments themselves that the linguistics minorities should be given due production and due recognition because their own language-speaking people in other States also deserve and desire the same type of facilities.

I cannot say that the State Governments are not co-operating. They are co-operating, and if I had the time, I would give the figures to show how the number of schools in different States has increased; the number of pupils and the number of teachers in minority languages has increased. The progress is there; it is quite perceptible and quite substantial. But it is not enough. I would certainly admit that it has not been enough and a lot more remains to be done.

I am sure that the various suggestions put forward by the hon. Members would enable us with the assistance of the State Governments to see that the constitutional provisions and the decisions taken till now about the protection to be afforded to these minority languages would be implemented in every way so that when we come before the House next time, we should be able to give a picture of better implementation.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I have said that in certain areas the tribal people are concentrated. I have given the Santhals and Oraons, Tripuri in Tripura and some other tribes in Assam and Manipur. I said that for the development of the tribal language in that region some regional body should be set up to deal with the tribal languages and develop them What is the reaction of the Government? I want a clear answer to that point.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The development of the language is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. I shall certainly pass on this suggestion to them. But the difficulty will not be solved by the appointment of a local committee; the difficulty is about the script.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The script is there; we are using the Bengali script. There will be no difficulty,

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: An experimental school has been started where all these things about Tripura are being examined and full fledged instructions are given. In areas where Tripuri teachers are not available, the teachers teach in Bengali and explain to the pupils in Tripuri. I do not say it meets our requirements but some sort of instructions are given. As I said an experimental school has been set up and that will give us some ideas how further to develop Tripuri. He referred to the regional committee. I do not know if the regional councils that we are going to set up in the North-Eastern area could also take this up as one of its problems and study it in proper perspective. I am sure this will be

kept in view when this question is taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two substitute motions moved by Mr. Mohanty, Nos. 1 and 2. I shall put them to vote.

The question is :

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of the opinion that the office of the Commissioner for linguistic Minorities be abolished as it has failed to properly investigate the problems of the linguistic minorities with a view to safegaurd their constitutional rights as contemplated in article 350B (2) of the Constitution." ' (1)

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Eleventh Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1970, is of opinion that—

(a) special efforts should be undertaken to safeguard the constitutional rights of the Oriya speaking minorities residing in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar ;

(b) the State Governments should insist upon knowledge of regional language as a prerequisite for entry into State services, in keeping with the Central Government's insistence for knowledge of the official language for entry into the Union Services." ' (2).

The motions were negatived.

15.34 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* : CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF MYSORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

The House will recall the circumstances in which the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution had to be issued in relation to the State of Mysore on the 27th March, 1971. It was approved by this House on the 24th May, 1971 and by the other House on 25th May, 1971. In accordance with clause 4 of article 356 the Proclamation will remain in force till 24th November, 1971. It will be possible to revoke the Proclamation only after the elections were held to the legislative assembly and a popular Government comes into office.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was saying that it would be possible to revoke the proclamation only after elections are held to the Legislative Assembly and a popular Government comes into office. The Election Commission has undertaken intensive revision of the electoral rolls which has been recently included in the State of Mysore. The House will agree that it will be appropriate to hold elections in Mysore at the time when elections are held to the other Legislatures in 1972. Therefore, revocation of the Proclamation in relation to that State will be possible only after February next year. I have, therefore, come before the House with the request that a further extension of the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Proclamation for a period of six months may be granted. I am sure that the Resolution will be approved without any objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has agreed that one and a half hours will be devoted to this discussion As there are a large number of speakers, I request them to be as brief as possible, if possible to confine themselves to five minutes each.

Motion moved :

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Pant himself has said that President's rule would be over as soon as the election is held and the democratically elected Government is constituted. The Election Commission has already fixed that the election will be held in the middle of February. Only three months time is necessary for that. So I do not understand why it is necessary to extend it by six months. It may be made three or four months.

We have found that after the land slide victory of the Congress (R) the dark days for the common man in India have started. The first result of Mrs. Gandhi's landslide victory on the slogan of *garibi hatao* was the imposition of President's rule in a number of States by bringing down non-Congress Ministries through heinous methods, by creating defections. This shows that the ruling Congress is not going to tolerate non-Congress Governments in the States, particularly non-Congress Governments which are not readily agreeable to serve the class interests to which the ruling Congress is very faithfully wedded. The imposition of President's rule in Mysore State is only a pointer.

The ruling Congress have got an overwhelming majority in Tripura State. Out of the total strength of 33, 30 are Congress M.L As., but due to their internal quarrels very recently, on 27th October, they have dissolved the Assembly and introduced President's rule there also. This is because they could not settle their quarrel among themselves.

So far as Mysore is concerned, this is the result of concerted efforts made by the ruling Congress to curb the democratic rights of the people there and also to topple the non-Congress Government in that State, This is very objectionable. The second casualty of their landslide victory in the mid-term poll is, instead of giving relief to the poor people, they are adding to their trouble by driving out the small coins. People have to pay more, because particularly in my State there is tremendous shortage of small coins.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has that to do with the President's rule in Mysore ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I want to say that this Government is not functioning in the interests of the common man and prices of essential goods are very high. Shortage of small coins has added to the misery of the people.

15 42 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

The heavy taxation also leads to high prices. Then, they have enacted the Maintenance of Internal Security Act just to curb the democratic rights of the masses.

During the six months of President's rule, the burning problem in Mysore—the Cauvery water dispute—has not been solved. Our party has suggested clearly how this can be solved. But this Government could not settle this issue, Whenever the Congress Party faces certain difficulties in a State and some non-Congress Government emerges, the only panacea they know is to introduce President's rule, so that they can re establish their own power. Mysore is also a victim of that. That is why we oppose tooth and nail the imposition of President's rule there.

Taking my own State, it is unknown in the history of this country where a party was commanding 30 out of 36 seats in the Assembly and yet it was dissolved. The Lt. Governor had convened the Assembly and it was to meet on 17th November. But

on 20th October, they introduced President's rule without giving an opportunity to the Chief Minister, Mr. S. L. Singh, to prove his majority in the Assembly. I am not giving any alibi for Mr. S. L. Singh ; he has committed so many wrong acts and I am not supporting him.

If you want to develop a democratic atmosphere and a democratic climate in the country, then you must respect at least those norms which the Congress Party advocate and want to develop inside the country. But that was not done in that State. That is why we oppose this motion, particularly in the context of the announcement by the Election Commission that the elections to the State Assemblies would take place in the middle of February. So, we do not see any necessity for the government coming forward with this proposal for continuance of President's Rule in Mysore for another six months. Therefore, we oppose it.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before the proclamation of emergency under article 356 of the Constitution, the administration in Mysore State could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution. But after the proclamation of emergency the administration in that State is not carried on according to the principles of democracy. The Governor is acting arbitarily without the aid of any adviser whatsoever. He is appointing politically unfit and unworthy persons to high political offices in a manner which irritates the people and their elected representatives in Parliament. He says one thing and does another thing.

For instance, he is talking of a tourist centre in a place called Maravanthe. But he has been evicting poor fishermen in a place calien Malpe with a view to have a tourist rest house in a particular place for reasons best known to himself. As a matter of fact, the Governor stands between the people and their elected representatives in Parliament. As a result, the people cannot get any benefit at the State level in spite of their massive support to the Congress in the mid-term elections. The crash programme for rural employment and the scheme for educated employment are not implemented in Mysore State so far. The Malnad area in Mysore is very backward.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : The Governor is doing nothing to develop the backward Malanad area which covers seven districts in the State. For instance, the South Kanara District is a Malanad area and was always treated as a Malanad area but recently it has been declared as a Maidan area to deprive the people of South Kanara of certain benefits.

No attempt has been made to have a passenger steamer service between the ports of coastal Mysore and Bombay or Cochin. Thousands of fishermen's families are suffering for want of fish-catcher for the last three or four years. The Government is doing nothing to help the poor fishermen.

The Mangalore Fertiliser Company has been spending lakhs of rupees without showing anything material. The dream of having television in Bangalor is yet a dream. We do not know when the citizens of Bangalore will get television though Bangalore is most suited for this amenity.

There is co ruption in the State everywhere. There is corruption at the highest level. There is corruption in the public services and there is corruption at the highest level in the Directorate of Public Education.

It is a sad thing that no meeting of the Consultative Committee has been convened so far by the Centre. Thousands and thousands of agricultural tenants, who have voted for the Congress Party, are crying for the amendment of the Mysore Land Reform Act so that they may become owners of land that they are tilling. There is need for other pieces of legislation also. There is need for exemption of land revenue to holders of land below certain limits. I, therefore, request the Central Government to convene a meeting of the Mysore Consultative Committee for Legislation as early as possible without any further delay in the matter.

The fact that the nightmare of Gover-

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

nor's rule is coming to an end soon gives me a sense of relief. Therefore I support this resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have all along opposed it. Now you support it.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Motion seeking the approval of this House for extending the President's rule for a further period of six months, I would like to say a few words.

Immediately after the elections to Lok Sabha in March, 1971 the Mysore State came under President's rule and now it is sought to be extended for a further period of six months. It is in fact extending the rule of Shri Dharam Vira, the Governor there. All the Members in this House are aware of the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore State regarding sharing of Cauvery waters and as that dispute is before the Supreme Court now, I would not refer to it. But I would like to refer to the role of the Governor in such a major political issue.

Before he was appointed to the gubernatorial posts, Shri Dharma Vira was the Cabinet Secretary here and he earned a name for himself as a distinguished and able administrator. But, soon he became the Governor of Mysore State, he started speaking and issuing statements like an elected Chief Minister of a State ; in fact he feels that he is more than a democratically elected Chief Minister.

While he was in Delhi on 23-4-1971, he issued a statement that the Cauvery water dispute could be settled amicably within the four corners of 1924 Agreement. After a few days on his return to Mysore State, he stated on 14-5-1971 that the contention of Tamil Nadu about the use of Cauvery water was quite unjust and untenable and the Tamil Nadu's plea was unprecedented. Again, on 14-7-1971 he emphatically stated that the construction of dams on the tributaries of Cauvery would be continued at any cost. If the elected Members of Parliament had made such statements, I would not have bothered. If the former Members of the Assembly had taken recourse to issuing such statements, I would not have taken notice of them. But I am really pained that the Governor of State, appointed by the Central Government, should talk like a politician.

When he was the Governor of Punjab, the State was split into two—Punjab and Haryana—and everyone is aware of his notable contribution in that. After he became the Governor of West Bengal, the law and order situation took a worse turn and chaos and confusion became the order of the day. The popularly elected Ministry was dismissed by him and the President's rule was imposed in West Bengal. Till he became the Governor of Mysore, for 24 year after independence there was the rule of democratically elected Ministry in Mysore. The Ministry was made to resign on account of internal dissensions and defections in the ruling party. The President's rule was imposed in Mysore on the advice of the Governor Shri Dharam Vira. From then on he has the unfettered freedom to talk like a politician on major political issues concerning the neighbouring States. Instead of engaging himself in strengthening the existing cordial relations between the neighbouring States he has been sewing seeds of enmity by declaring from house-tops that Mysore would not give up its claims. I would appeal to the Central Government that they should issue directives to the Governors that they should show restraint in issuing statements on political matters.

I would also like to suggest that all the rivers in the country must be declared as national rivers. Such an action will put an end to unsavoury disputes between the States regarding the use of river waters. We have nationalised 14 major banking institutions. We have nationalised General Insurance business in the country. The Life Insurance was nationalised a decade ago. If all the rivers had been declared as national rivers, then there would not have been any necessity for the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore to take the issue to the Supreme Court. If the rivers are declared as national rivers, then the States would not suffer unnecessary financial loss and waste their time and energy in taking the issue to a court of law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Motion is

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

very simple. It is seeking the approval of the House for extending the period of President's rule in Mysore for another six months. The hon. Member will get so many other opportunities to refer to river water disputes and border disputes between the States. I would request him to confine to the issue under discussion.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : The reason for my referring to this issue is that the Governor appointed by the Centre here is talking and acting like a politician elected by the people of the State. I would like to urge that this tendency on the part of the Governors must be curbed by the Government here.

16.00 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Krishnan, may continue.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : In the last session of Lok Sabha, the Members of Parliament coming from Mysore wanted the removal of Shri Dharam Vira from Mysore. They urged that he should be transferred from Mysore. I would like to request the Central Government here that they should issue a directive to the Governor asking him not to engage himself in political affairs of the State, but confine himself to the administration of the State. Before I conclude, I would urge that the rivers in the country should be declared as national rivers and no State should be allowed to construct dams without getting the express sanctions of the Centre. If this is done, there will be no disputes at all about the river waters between the neighbouring States.

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA (Shimoga) Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the motion which seeks the approval of the House for the continuance of proclamation in Mysore in State I would like to place before the House a few points for the consideration of Government.

Till 1957, the administration was efficient in the State. Since the formation of Karnataka till the end of Shri Veerendra Patil's rule, the administration was slowly deteriorating. People expected a better administration under the President's rule. But their hopes are now belied. Today the administration is in a comp'ete mess.

The main reason for this state of affairs is that we have, at the helm, an I. C. S. Governor. He is a puppet in the hands of a few powerful bureaucrats. The extent to which the administration has deteriorated is evident from the mismanagement prevailing in the various Departments and I would like to highlight some of them.

The question of land revenue has brought imponderable difficulties. Recovery is effected from them at the pleasure of Revenue officials. During Patil's rule provisions of the Act relating to recoveries were not strictly enforced with a view to getting continued support of the people at the time of election. The situation has now changed, as instructions have been issued to the Revenue officials to recover the amount in one lump. This has caused undue hardships to the farmers. When we represented to the Governor we were assured that they would be lenient in this respect and that the arrears would be recovered in instalments. Unfortunately this was only on paper. I have, before me, a proof to show how the village officials have been compelled to recover the arrears forcibly from the cultivators in one lump failing which the revenue officials would be liable to suspension. I am passing this order to the Home Minister so that he will know the factual position. Evidently this is done under the specific instruction of the Governor who, I am unhappy to say, was inclined to favour the Government that was in power before the President's rule just to discredit the Party in power at the Centre.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घन्टी

* The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[सभापति महोदय]

बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA : In the matter of 'Takrar Takte fines' levied on the landless people who are in possession of unauthorised land, it is exorbitant and irrational, so much so that the amount levied ranges upto Rs. 500/- per acre. The worst affected people are mostly Harijans. In case of a dispute, the harijan has to file an appeal before the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal which consist of Government officials. He is subjected to severe harassment by these officials and the case is dragged on for years. The office of the Tribunal is located in Bangalore, which is far away from the remote villages. The cultivators are finding difficult to go to Bangalore and have to incur heavy expenditure. T. T. fines is not a regular revenue to the Government. The Government are aware of the unathorised cultivation and it is in their own interest from the point of accruing steady revenue that this unathorised occupation be regularised. The poor landless people are, at present, put to unbearable hardships without any prompt remedial measures in spite of my repeated representations made to the Governor.

Sandalwood smuggling is rampant in the State and there is no proper check to control this. As a result of this, the State is losing about Rs. 3-4 crores annually. It has come to my notice that with the cooperation of people as much as Rs. 7.5 lakhs worth of sandalwood was seized during the last few days. There is suspicion in the minds of the people that the smuggling activities are encouraged by the Government officials of different Departments in order to derive benefits. When smuggler is caught he is sentenced to simple imprisonment of 2 years. We have represented to the Governor to amend the Act by issue of an Ordinance providing for a deterrent punishment in such cases, but no action has been taken so far.

In rural areas, there is great demand for Higher Secondary Schools. The Government is showing absolute apathy to the enthusiasm of the people. People have to run these schools with great difficulty due to paucity of funds. The Government is not prepared to bear the expenditure on the schools. If the school has to be run by the villagers, they need about Rs. 3 lakhs for five years and the Government is not prepared to bear this expenditure. In other States such as Bombay and Madras, there is no such rule. The Government should come forward to give all out support so that none suffers for want of education.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नही है।

सभापति महोदय : गणपूर्ति के लिये घन्टी बजाई जा रही है—अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रक्खें।

SHRI T V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA : A large number of schemes and projects under the Public Works Department require urgent attention. Some of the schemes although they are very important have been abandoned in the name of the economy under the direction of the Centre. The rule of economy for executing these projects is being applied in a haphazard way in as much as the Department takes up only these important schemes which leads to the development of the areas where Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Patil have interest. It is therefore necessary to take up immediately important projects so that the development of the State is not retarded.

In the matter of giving extension or reemployment of superannuated Government officials, there is discrimination. Genuine cases are completely ignored and extensions are given to few favourites. I would like the Home Minister to personally look into the matter and set right the administration.

Draught areas have been totally neglected. Drinking water is an acute problem. Unfortunately no tangible step has been taken in many areas except in one or two districts. In this connection, I would like to point out that Shiralakeppa, Udagane and Thalagondahalli of Shikarpur Taluk are seriously affected. The implementation of borewell irrigation schemes is pending before the Government for many years. This needs urgent attention.

As regards tract roads from the canal to the field areas at far off places, the existing arrangement is so poor that it is difficult even for the bullock carts carrying inputs to ply on the road. This needs immediate improvement. For example, Anjanapura and Ambligola projects in Shikarpur Taluk and Bhadra project which serve vast areas of irrigated land, but for want of tracts, irrigation potential could not be augmented. These projects are being developed only at the initiative of the progressive agriculturists of these areas Government efforts is nothing as compared to Tungabadra project, which is an adopted son of the Government.

The tenure of the present Governor of the State would be over shortly. I would humbly suggest to the Home Minister that in appointing a Governor, they should not select an I. C. S. or I. A. S. or I P. S. official, but anyone with ability and integrity who would able to run the Government serve the needs of common man and who would tone up the administration and bring them on sound footing and bring social justice. With these suggestions, I support the motion.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैसूर में राष्ट्रपति के शासन को एक्सटेंड करने का जो प्रस्ताव मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है उसके बारे में मुझे केवल दो तीन बातें कहनी है। मैं आशा करता हूं और मुझे भरोसा है कि इसी प्रस्ताव पर पहले उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया था, उसको इन्होंने जरूर पढ़ा होगा। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

"As I have said, it will be possible to hold fresh elections in Mysore on the basis of the revised electoral rolls only after October this year".

अक्तूबर में इलैक्टोरल रोल तैयार हो जाएंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था और तब इलैक्शन करवा दिये जायेंगे। अक्तूबर में ये रोल तैयार हुए या नहीं हुए, इसके बारे में अपनी स्पीच में उन्होंने स्पष्ट कुछ नहीं कहा। अगर नहीं तैयार हुए तो क्यों नहीं हुए, इसका कारण भी मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं। उस वक्त मैंने यह भी कहा था :

"Let democracy have a long holiday and the good administrator a long working day."

डेमोक्रेसी को लांग हालिडे देकर यह देखना चाहिए कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छी तरह से चले। लेकिन जो वहां पर गवर्नर हैं उनके बारे में आप ने भी शिकायतें सुनी होंगी। काफी शिकायतें की गई हैं। यह शिकायत की गई है कि काश्तकारों से जबर्दस्ती बकाया की वसूली हो रही है। मैसूर की जो समस्यायें हैं वे भी आपके सामने हैं और उनका विस्तार से वर्णन मैसूर के एम० पीज ने किया है। वे भी हल नहीं हुई हैं।

एक दो और वहां विवाद है जिनके बारे में आपने यह कहा था कि जल्दी उनका इमीकेबल सैटलमेंट हो जायेगा। महाराष्ट्र मैसूर विवाद है। महाजन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई उस विवाद को लेकर। उसके साथ साथ कावेरी जल विवाद है। इन विवादों को भी लटकाये रखा गया हैं। पिछली बार भी जब मैंने इन विवादों का जिक्र किया था तब आपने कहा था कि इनका एमीकेबल सैटलमेंट हो जाएगा। वहां जनता को तथा उसके प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर गवर्नर पूछेंगे और इन विवादों को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन विवादों के बारे में वहां के गवर्नर ने क्या अभी तक कुछ किया है? आपने एक कंसलटेटिव कमेटी बनाई है। उसमें हमारे दल के श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस कमेटी की कोई मीटिंग बुलाई गई है? अगर नहीं बुलाई गई तो क्यों नहीं बुलाई गई? अगर नहीं बुलाई गई तो वह कमेटी बनाई ही क्यों गई थी? उसका फायदा ही क्या?

मैसूर में मैं गया था। वहां मुझे गवर्नर के बारे में दोनों प्रकार की रिपोर्टें सुनने को मिलीं। एक कह रहे थे कि भ्रष्टाचार कम हो रहा है। दूसरे कह रहे थे कि वहां जनता बड़ी दुखी है। जनता के ऊपर बड़ी ज्यादती हो रही है। लोगों का यह भी कहना था कि हमारे जो प्रावलैम्ज

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

हैं वे हल नहीं हुए है और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है। अफसरों के ऊपर गवर्नर का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। यह शिकायत भी वहां सुनने को मिली। गवर्नर के राज्य को कितना और एक्सटेंड करना है यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र-मसूर विवाद और कावेरी के जल को लेकर जो विवाद हैं, उन विवादों को आप कब तक हल कर लेंगे। गवर्नर राज होने के बाद भी अगर इनको हल नहीं किया जाता है तो कब हल करेंगे? एक कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ। अब क्या दूसरा कमीशन आप नियुक्त करना चाहते है? गवर्नर इन विवादों को हल करने के लिए कौन से उपाय अपनाना चाहते है? उन्होंने कहा था कि वे लोगों को बुलायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लोगों को बुलाया गया है? यदि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया तो ऐसे गवर्नर को रखने का क्या लाभ है? कावेरी जल विवाद एक विकट सवाल है। मैं मैसूर मे गया हू, तमिलनाडु भी गया हू। केरल भी उस विवाद मे शामिल है। मैसूर और तमिलनाडु वाले दोनो कहते है कि उनको इसका पानी नही मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हू कि यह विवाद भी हल हो।

आपने कहा था कि अक्तूबर मे इलैक्टोरल रोल तैयार हो जाएगे। क्या वे हो गये है, यदि नहीं हुए हैं तो कितने महीने मे हो जाएगे? छः महीने आप क्यो चाहते है? मै समझता हूं कि आप इसलिए छः महीने चाहते हैं कि छः महीने में आपकी इच्छा इनको तैयार करने की नही है। क्या यह सच है? जो दो विवाद हैं इनको आप कब तक हल करने वाले है? साथ ही कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग क्यो नही अभी तक बुलाई गई है? इनको छः महीने का समय नही दिया जाना चाहिये। एक दो महीने का दे दिया जाए और फरवरी में बाकी स्टेट्स के साथ यहां भी इलैक्शन हो जाने चाहियें, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Sir, I appeal to you to provide me at least 10 minutes because this is an interesting subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You begin first, and then let us see.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Sir, while supporting the motion moved by the hon. Minister in the interests of smooth administration and in order to strengthen the hand of the Central Government in the particular and peculiar circumstances where the Central Government is confronted with, in not conducting the election for reasons best known to the administrative machinery of our Government, I want to bring certain interesting points in the interests of the people at large in our country.

The first and foremost thing is that my friend Shri Dasaratha Deb has made certain comments and criticisms which are most unwarranted in the context of the extension of the President's rule in the State of Mysore I do not know how my friend has taken this opportunity to make a coverage of all the presidential issues where this Governor or that Governor might have played this game and made this mistake or that mistake. We are not concerned with any individual case, but so far as the President's rule in Mysore State is concerned, he must remember this. There was a landslide victory which has been gained by our party Out of the 27 seats contested, all the 27 seats were won by us and so we are here in Parliament to implement our policies and programmes. We can assure our hon. friend that our policy and programme is going to be implemented. Let there be no botheration about it, and our people have implicit belief in these policies and programmes and we are working for the implementation of them. Even if our Governor and other systems of bureaucracy either in the State of Mysore or elsewhere, are going to be an obstacle, we are going to throw a challenge to them and then the administrative machinery will be set right in a day or two. It is only a question of time. We have got able leaders and an able machinery and with the ablest Cabinet we are confident that our policies will be implemented. Our party is strong and we have got firm conviction that we will defi-

nitely implement those policies even to the satisfaction of our friends who raise a hue and cry here and elsewhere.

There has been no failure of our party or of our Members. We have come out successful, in all the 27 seats, to Parliament and we are very effectively functioning in the State of Mysore on behalf of the people, and we are voicing the grievances of the people both before the Governor and the Officers. There is no botheration on that score and we can assure the hon. Members about it, in this context.

But, at the same time, we are not going to forgive any person, whether an official or any other, who is going to cause any hindrance to the progress of our policies and programmes and in their implementation. Therefore, I would like to make some suggestions here, in this Parliament, which is the proper forum, the constructive forum.

We have to do certain things. When we are having a bureaucratic system, and now, when President's rule is there in Mysore State, and if there are obstacles in the way, the only way to remedy them is to make constructive suggestions and not to make any unhealty criticisms.

I was expecting particularly from our Opposition friends some valuable and constructive suggestions on how Mysore could be benefitted during this period. Unfortunately no such suggestions have come. The DMK friends spoke about the subject matter which is before the Supreme Court and another friend referred to the Mahajan issue. In other words they referred to Kannada land and Kannada water.

The Congress (O) leader Mr. Veerendra Patil who was the Chief Minister then had himself voluntarily resigned and that led to the imposition of the President's rule in Mysore. It is not at the instance of the Central Government or the Indian National Congress Party, I make bold to say. We are prepared to go to the elections any time. No body need have any apprehension that the Central Government or the Congress Party is delaying the election. I along with the other 27 members from Mysore can say that we shall sweep the entire Assembly seats in Mysore. One or two stray seats may be won either by money or by foul practice, not on the basis of policies or programmes. Mysore State set the ball in motion for the whole country in the matter of policies and programmes and stood behind the hon. Prime Minister, Indiraji. It will do so again. We are not Naxalites; we are moderate people... (*Interruptions.*)

Having said that I want to make some suggestions. It is unfortunate that there is a machinery which was trained by the (O) Congress people in the irrigation matters. When the Central Government was interested in clearing non-scheduled projects, when the hon. Minister Dr. K. L. Rao declared categorically on the floor of this House during the debate on my motion on irrigation in the last Lok Sabha that the non-scheduled rivers would be cleared, the irrigation Secretary in Mysore who formed part of the beauracratic system never cared to forward such projects for clearance. Such a thing cannot be tolerated. We are going to fight for the cause of the people. This is a warning for such people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung. Now there is quorum.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I was referring to nationalisation. This is an all-India policy that the banks should go to the aid of the oppressed, and suppressed, that their economic standards should be raised and living conditions improved. But in Mysore it is only helping purely speculative trading and hoarding by the business and industrial sections. The money from the nationalised banks does not at all go to the needy and deserving sections of the people. This has happened because of the bureaucratic system which was very well trained during the days of Virendra Patil and Nijalingappa who were only singing the slogans of socialism but misusing the bureaucratic system of the Government for furthering capitalism. This our Governor could not stop and this is a failure on his part, but the removal of the Governor or the abolition of the institution of the Governor is different from extending the period of President's rule which is the limited question for consideration of the House now.

So far as the effective implemeatation

[Shri N. Shivappa]

of programmes is concerned, we can appreciate it if something is done for the common people. Here I have to congratulate the Home Minister on the fact that in Mysore hoarders of essential commodities were swept away in one day and hundreds and thousands of them were brought to book We want such officers. Real incentive should be given to them.

I want to say a word about student unrest in my State. Many of my communist friends spoke very vehemently yesterday about it to which the youngest parliamentarian and All India Youth Congress leader effectively replied and threw many challenges which could not be rebutted at all. We are proud of having such youths in this country. Education is a State subject. The College students in Mysore want that there should not be fees taken for three continuous and consecutive years which is a harassment of the student population, and that it should be reduced to only one year at the time of the public examination. Since their reasonable demand has not been acceded to, there is unrest among the students. But Virendra Patil says that these disturbances have been created by Congress (R). It is not so. He was the man who was singing Kannada Rajyotsava slogans, but he has forgotten that he is an Indian, he has forgotten the national outlook. He was only talking about *nila* and *jale* and taking it to the Supreme Court. We will take it, we will get it done.

Similarly, in the industrial sector, there is laziness on the part of the officers in Mysore. No paper will move from one table to another unless an MP or MLA sits there for three months. There is a gang of officers who have to be properly dealt with. I am not prejudiced against any officer. We only want that the officers should work for the common good of the people and implement the programmes. We suggested the formation of a Cauvery Water Board. If the State Government or the Centre do not give the money, there are so many agencies like the World Bank to give the money and the Board can be formed. They do not come and consult us. Why should they go and make statements to the press ? They could have discussed it in the Consultative Committee and consulted the MP's. On all these vital issues, there must be consultation. We do not want to be consulted for our personal benefit but only for the common good of the people, under the ambit of constitutional provisions. Therefore, we appeal to the Government that the problems of Mysore, whether it is the question of irrigation projects, industrial projects or any other matter, which are going to be brought to their notice should be properly dealt with till a popular Government is established there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, President's rule has been in existence in Mysore for six months and we have no objection to its being cantinued for six more months. In between, if there comes into existence an elected body, that body can take care of the governance of Mysore.

Two points have been vividly brought out in the course of this debate. The first is the point made by Mr. Dasaratha Deb, who was kind enough to enlighten us immensely about the existence of President's rule in Tripura, while the debate was about the continuation of President's rule in Mysore. The second is the frequent interruptions made by our friends, Mr. Kachwai, which showed whether this Parliament or this Government has the real will to administer adequately territories and States under President's rule. Otherwise, this tremendous amount of disinterest the House has displayed in this debate about Mysore would not have been much in evidence. For that, as suggested by Mr. Shivappa, if the machinery is at fault, namely the President's rule through the Governor, the solution for the break-down of the democratic apparatus in any State, big, small or medium, will have to be found in the amendment of the Constitution. if necessary.

A solution has to be found, if necessary, by changing all this apparatus of an appointed Governor. As long as we are going to expect in this country from time to time a break-down of the State apparatus or democratic apparatus, it is time for us, for this House to consider once again, at this particular juncture, whether the effectiveness of an appointed Governor will have to be given an evaluation at the end of 24 years of our independence and 20 years of our Constitution, so that wherever necessary and wherever there is break-down of the constitutional machinery in a State it would be possible for us to resort to having an

elected representative of the people to run and manage the affairs of that particular State which is democratically in distress.

I now come down from the general to the more specific. What is it that we, the Members of Parliament, expected particularly in regard to the State of Mysore ? Although we are more concerned about the whole country, to a limited extent we are concerned with our own State At the present juncture when we go to our constituency and meet the people we are receiving brickbats because of the maladministration in the State of Mysore. These brickbats are received, not by the high-ups or the officials but the elected representatives. As a result of my contact with the masses in the State of Mysore during the inter-session period, I have had the impact of the venom on account of the dissatisfation of the people with President's Rule or the Governor's administration.

What is it that the people expected in the imposition of President's Rule or Governor's Rule First and foremost, the people expected that corruption would be rooted out during the interim period, particularly when there was no scope for interference by the elected representatives, not even elected representatives at the State level, because of President's Rule in the State of Mysore. But still we have reason to doubt that corruption has not only not been stamped out but, on the other hand, it has been on the increase, particularly in some of the departments like police specially in regard to traffic.

Secondly, we had expected that during this period of President's Rule the Governor would be able to probe into some of the specific areas of corruption nepotism, graft and misrule in the past. But in spite of repeated requests both oral and written, it is my personal experience that he has been maintaining the *status quo*, in regard to general policies and he has been persistently refusing to open up those cases where there have been persistent remours as well as strong allegations of misrule in the past.

When the administration of Mysore is responsible to the Centre, which is responsible to a party, which in its turn is responsible far carrying out and implementing certain policies and programmes, it is a matter of regret that nothing has been done in this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I will take only one more minute.

Coming to North Kanara, we are at the butt end. "Besides maintaining the eucalyptus plantations raised already to the extent of 2,12,000 acres with potential of 20 lakhs tonnes of raw material available for paper and pulp industries by the State Government, the Corporation will take up 2 lakhs acres for plantation ever a period of next ten years, thus ensuring supply of another about 40 lakhs tonnes of raw material for various industries." A large portion of this plantation is going to be in the district of North Kanara. It has been proved that eucalyptus plant has been responsible for making the earth dry. Our wells are getting dry and our rivers are running dry. Yet, for the purpose of fastering certain vasted interests in the form of paper industry, in this district as well as elsewhere the entire Forest Department and the governmental machinery has been geared up for the purpose of growing more eucalyptus plantations.

In sum, while I do appreciate certain difficulties, I also feel that somehow or the other the State of Mysore, fortunately or unfortunately I say, more fortunately does not seem to attract the same attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Centre as, for example, the more turbulent State of Bengal does, and has remained its blind spot for the good reason that we are more peaceful. However, I request that in regard to some of the fundamentals regarding the governance of a State during President's rule there is a definite need of re-evaluation whether the machinery is functioning properly or not, whenever the democratic apparatus has failed. Under these circumstances, while supporting this resolution, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs once again to the dire need for further attention in the State of Mysore.

*SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of extending the period of President's

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

rule in Mysore by another six months is before the House now. At the outset, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I strongly oppose this Motion. I would urge that this practice of extending the President's rue in a State must be given up. The people of Mysore State were hoping that the President's rule would come to an end in November and therefore the present Motion seeking the approval of the House for extending the President's rule in Mysore State for a further period of six months is not acceptable to us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Government headed by Shri Virendra Patil was in Mysore, they had a scheme for distributing surplus cultivable waste land of about 11,00,000 acres to the landless in the State. For this purpose Taluka level committees comprising of the local M L.A's , M.L.C's., Chairman of Taluk Boards, officials and other representatives of the people were constituted. Shri Dharma Vira, the Governor of Mysore, on the plea of activising the work of surplus waste land distribution to the landless, disbanded these Taluka level Committees and assured that Deputy Commissioner and Taluk level Officers would be appointed to attend to this work. While 10,000 acres of surplus land was distributed till April, 1971, not a single piece of land has so far been distributed during the regime of Shri Dharma Vira. He is all the while claiming that he is expediting the work of distributing surplus waste land to the landless, but nothing tangible has so far come out. Shri Dharma Vira declared that by 30th December, 1971 all the surplus waste land in the State would be distributed to the landless poor. But the steps to which he has taken recourse have proved futile. Therefore, I would suggest that the Taluka level Committee comprising of the representatives of the people and the local officials should be revived at once, to distribute waste land amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In the note circulated to the Members, there is a reference to a scheme for advancing financial assistance to the co-operative societies formed by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for the purpose of starting coffee plantations. It is also stated that the loan money would be recovered after five years. I need not stress the point that the tribals and Scheduled Castes have niether land nor money of their own to embark upon any such venture. I would urge that land should be given free to these people and in addition, liberal financial assistance should be extended to them The prescribed procedure for recovering the loan should be extended from five years to 20 years. The loan should be recovered not after 5 years, but after 20 years. Then only they will be able to derive any benefit from the operation of this scheme.

The Karnataka Trade Union Congress has been agitating for long for the fulfilment of their 13 demands. The Mysore Government's note shows that a sum of Rs. 1,34,69,000 was allocated for the E.S.I. schemes. This amount has not been spent for the purpose for which the provision was made, but surrendered. The workers in Bangalore, Mysore and Bhadravati have been demanding for a long time now that E.S.I. hospitals should be set up in these areas. This legitimate demand has so far not been acceded to. I would earestly appeal that E S.I. hospitals should be constructed in these places forthwith. I would also suggest that a suitable legislation providing compulsory gratutity to workers ; as is obtaining in Kerala and West Bengal, should be enacted during the period of President's rule in Mysore. The workers have been demanding for quite a long time that such a compulsory gratuity scheme should be introduced in the State of Mysore I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to implement this long standing demand of workers.

In Mysore, recently the public transport charges have been raised considerably. The Home Secretary of the Mysore Governent convened a meeting of the various leaders of political parties, in which all the leaders unanimously objected strongly to the steep rise in bus fares. When they were confronted with the question of a loss of Rs. 1.25 crores, which necessitated the increase in bus fares, they said that this loss was due to inefficiency, malpractices and corruption in the Department. On 11-8-1971 in an all-party meeting, it was decided that the increase in bus fares should be opposed. As compared to other States, the rates are very high in Mysore and therefore I am strongly of the view that they should be reduced.

Sir, according to the note, as on 30th September, 1971 the number of unemployed on the rolls of Employment Exchanges was 2,70,360. It is axiomatic that if you want to solve unemployment of this magnitude, industries should be set up creating employment opportunities.

Though there are schemes formulated for this purpose, it is regrettable that they are all on paper only and not implemented vigorously.

In Mysore State, 275 villages have been afflicted by severe famine and drought conditions. To ameliorate the sufferings of the people of this area, continuous relief measures should be undertaken and fair price shops in large numbers should be opened. The recovery of cooperative and other loans from the peasants should be suspended for the time being. This alone will help the people in distress. It is also necessary that such steps should be taken immediately. The people of this area have also been demanding the implementation of certain minor schemes. The Central Government should extend direct financial assistance for implementing these minor irrigation schemes.

The Mysore Language Committee has recommended the name of Karnataka and Karnataka language for Mysore. I request the Government that this recommendation should be accepted and implemented.

The Bangalore University and the 48 affiliated colleges have remained closed for six weeks now, which is regrettable. Students had levelled about 22 charges against the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar. It speaks volume of the Governor's rule that it took six weeks to resolve the problem. Now, belatedly the Government has come up with the proposal of Rajamannar Committee.

Shri Dharma Vira's regime in Mysore is a classic example of the type of administration that a State has under the President's rule. That is why we are opposed to the continuance of President's rule in Mysore.

SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bangalkot): I would like to support the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs with regard to extending President's rule in Mysore.

I am very sorry that so far Mysore Members of Parliament have not been taken into confidence either by the head of the State of Mysore or by the Government of India. Why I make this observation is that because during the last six months, many things have happened in Mysore. I do not want to go into controversies whether Governor's rule is good or bad or into the political affairs of Congress (O) or Congress (R). But, for the last six months, in the administration of the Governor I have observed the following.

I will confine my speech only to some points.

The first point is that most of the bus routes in Mysore have been nationalised for the last 15 to 20 years, but, now in the nationalised highways and district roads and the taluka roads, hundreds and thousands of buses and mini-buses have been licensed and are permitted to run. I do not know why this policy has been adopted by the Governor or by the Chief Secretary or by the Government of Mysore.

Secondly, lakhs of rupees have been spent on private roads. For example, a private road to the Godavari Sugar Mills in the Bijapur District costing more than Rs. 2 lakhs has been laid by the Government of Mysore.

I was told by my responsible friends from Bangalore about 4-5 days back that one private road has been constructed by the Mysore Government to a private coffee estate

In Mysore, now the Government offices observe five-day week. For this the Government of Mysore has given some reason in their booklet on 'The Working of the Departments of Government of Mysore' for the period March 27, 71 to October 31, 1971. The reason is :

> "With a view to relieving the pressures on transport services during peak hours, the question of staggering the office-hours was considered by the Government."

Nowhere in the country, nowhere in any State we have this five-day week. Only in some foreign countries they have got the five-day week. I do not know why this has been adopted by the Government of Mysore.

Then crores of rupees have been spent on scarcity works in drought-affected areas like construction of rural roads, etc. But I have also seen a number of scarcity works in the drought-affected areas in these scarcity works. The authorities are giving this piece

[Shri S. B. Patil]

work to contractors and sub-contractors. The labourers are not getting adequate wages, either the boys or the ladies or the men.

Then one word about the Gokak Cotton Mills in the Belgaum district.

The lease period has already expired. But I am told by some reliable people that the Government of Mysore are going to sell every leasehold area to the British company of Gokak Cotton Mills. I would request the Home Minister that at least this issue should be discussed in the consultative committee on Mysore legislation in the near future.

There are big irrigation projects going on in the Mysore State, such as the Upper Krishna project, the Chataprabha project and the Malaprabha project. But, so far, no rehabilitaition work has been carried out. In the rehabilitation committees or development committees, no non-official representative is there. Neither the MPs nor the MLAs are there on those committees. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this matter so as to give representation to the MPs or MLAs on these committees.

The Government of Mysore have approched the Planning Commission to increase the outlay on the State's fourth Plan from Rs. 360 crores to Rs. 375 crores. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal of the Mysore Government favourably and increase the outlay to Rs. 350 crores.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF (Kanakapura) : While supporting the resolution moved by the hon. Minister, I would like to submit that, of course, the extension of the period of the President's rule is inevitable. I would also like to support this, in view of the notification already issued by the Election Commission that elections to the Mysore Assembly are going to be held very soon, and we are going to have our own Government in the State.

I would like to the bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that everything is not all right with the administration of Mysore. The officers have gone too bad. I would say that there are many mini-Gangulis in the Mysore administration, and no one need be surprised at that. This is so because of the long association of these officers with Mr. Veerendra Pail and Shri Nijalingappa for a period of about twelve years. Unfortunately, the Governor of Mysore, Shri Dharam Vira could not set right the administration to the expectation of the people of Mysore or the elected representatives of the people such as the Members of Parliament from Mysore. You would be surprised to learn that even today, the officers of the PWD still accompany Shri Veerendra Patil wherever he goes on tour. He is the president of the other faction of the party .

SHRI P. K. DEO : Let him not be petty-minded.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF : Engineers are still accompanying him and they have been helping him in raising funds for his party.

We have brought this matter to the notice of the Governor, but, unfortunately he has not so far been able to set right these officers I would request the hon Home Minister that he should advise the Govenor not to rely too much on these officers but to set them right Unfortunately, we have to face these officers for another one or two months. But I am proud to say that the people of Mysore have got faith in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her policies and programmes, and we are sure that we shall be able to have our own Government there. So, it does not matter if the officers come in our way or the Governor comes in way, because we are going to have our own Government, and if the Governor is not able to set right the things there, when we take up the reins of administration of the State, we shall set things right.

17.00 hrs.

However, I do not want the common man to suffer at the hands of these bureaucratic officers. I want the Home Minister to advise the Governor to set these things right.

As for communication and irrigation works, they have been very badly neglected particularly in the Bangalore rural districts and Kamakapura parliamentary constituency which I represent. I have made several

representations to the Governor but to no effect. However, I am happy that people have not lost hope ; they feel assured that things will improved in future when we will have our own government. But I request the Minister not to overlook Mysore. As Shri Nayak pointed out, the people of Mysore are peace-loving. They do not make much noice like our friends from West Bengal. But that should not be construed as weakness and their problems ignored and the people left to the mercy of the bureaucratif officers.

Once again, I request the hon. Minister to advise the Governor to set right the maladies in the administration so that the people get the remedies they are seeking for at the earliest.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : While supporting the motion moved by Shri Pant, I would like to make a few observations.

First, I regret that no meeting of the Consultative Committee on Mysore has so far been held in the course of these six months Also most of the suggestions made by M.Ps from the State during the last discussion on this very subject have not been looked into by the Minister. According to me, the Governor is there just to administer ; he cannot make policy changes. There should be a convention that whenever there is President's rule in any State, at least the M.Ps and the Legislative Council members from the State should be consulted with regard to policy matters. I do not want them to interfere in day to day administration. But this will be a healthy convention and I would like the Minister to examine it.

No one who spoke has referred to certain aspects, particularly relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I will confine myself to this only. Since a very long time, there was a roster of vacancies maintained for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governor has dispensed with this during his regime and the reason given is the Supreme Court judgment in Devdas *vs.* Union of India. As a matter of fact, that judgment referred only to one aspect of the question, that is that when making reservation, the percentage should not exceed 50. This has nothing to do with that. On account of this, I think the Scheduled Caste candidates are going to suffer very much. This should be immediately looked into and remedied.

Secondly, so many committees have been constituted and reconstituted during the regime of the President's rule in the State. There was a convention that ordinarily a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be put in every committee. But now what has happened is that instead of continuing the same old convention, under the Governor's rule, even in some committees in which there were Scheduled Caste members, they have been removed and others have been put in. I will give one example.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is over.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : I shall finish in a few minutes. In the Mysore Housing Board, there was a member of the Scheduled Castes. That member has been dropped and somebody else has been taken in. This Governor has appointed so many committees, but no Scheduled Caste member has been appointed as Chairman of any Committee. That is an important thing to be taken note of.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are so many speakers waiting to speak. There is very little time.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Within two minutes, I shall finish. Mysore is the first State in India which produced a Scheduled Caste member who became a High Court Judge. There is now a chance of another Scheduled Caste member becoming a High Court Judge in Mysore. You know from among the District Judges, some are appointed, promoted, to the post of High Court Judge. At present, the senior most District Judge in the State belongs to Scheduled Castes. His service records are so nice and best, and in the ordinary course, he has to be promoted, but we hear that because he belongs to the Scheduled Castes, attempts are being made to by-pass him and somebody who is fourth in rank is going to be appointed. It is a very serious matter. I do not think that the people will tolerate this kind of injustice at the hands of the Government particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You refer it to the Government. Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Lastly, with regard to lawlessness which is growing in Mysore State, I wish to say a few words. I am not going to give my own information in the matter. I will only refer to page 122 of the report which has been given to us. At page 122, they have given a comparative study about the crime position, from 15-3-1970 to 30-9-1970 – during the last year—and from 15-3-1971 to 30-9-1971. For example, in the case of murders for gain, the number has increased from 14 to 15 ; murders for other motives have increased from 345 to 409 ; dacoity, from 43 to 49 ; robbery, from 72 to 75. This is what is going on, and the total will be .. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : What has it got to do with this subject here ?

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : During President's rule, in the Governor's regime, lawlessness and other crimes have increased, and the Home Minister should look into the matter. It is a very important thing. If it is not relevant, I do not think any other thing here will be relevant in this discussion. I am sorry for your interference.

SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikamagalur) : Sir, I rise to support the motion that has been placed before the House by the Home Minister, and in doing so, I have to bring certain aspects of the Mysore State which, I stress, should not continue hereafter. The Governor of Mysore being an ICS officer, has no faith in the democratic system. Everthing is done according to his own whims and fancies. I can say that he has almost become a democratic dictator in the sense that, while with a Cabinet, even a popular government with a Chief Minister, has to conduct itself on the advice of the Cabinet as a whole, in the Mysore State, unfortunately, not even an advisory committee is there and even advisery members are there. Therefore, the Governor has become almost a democratic dictator. Many officers in the State, encouraged by the attitude of the Governor, have become highly inefficient and corrupt. Mr. Naik has rightly said that the Governor could not have removed corruption. I would add that the Governor has almost encourages corruption in the Mysore State. The net result of these two things is that this vicious circle is being created among the richer sections of society in collusion with the bureaucratic set-up of the administration. This circle is almost coming in the way of the common people, peasants and the lower sections of the society.

To quote certain examples, we have been making repeated representations right from April 19, that the Malnad people have a privilege called MRP, the Malnad Ryots Privileges, which gives them permission to take out some fuel and wood material for their use. But the Governor and the Secretary had never cared to take steps to issue the permission in this matter.

Secondly, so far as Darkast applications and coffee plantations are concerned, they have fixed Rs. 800 00 per acre as land value. We made repeated representations even to the Governor himself personally on this particular aspect that only the richer sections of the society can apply for such land paying Rs. 800.00, but not the poorer sections of the society. They have not heeded to our request.

Sandalwood is a cheap produce of Mysore forest and that is being smuggled out at large rate. I am given to understand when I went to my Consitutency that sandalwood worth about 2 crores had already been removed from the forest and had been taken away.

The Bhadravati iron works has been incurring loses and the Government had done nothing to set it right. The Governor has failed, to approach the Central Government and make out a proper case for Central aid to drought affected areas and places affected by sea erosion in the coast of Mysore.

I have said on the floor of the House while I speak on the Mysore Budget that Malnad has a separate entity with that of Wynad areas and therefore I suggest once again that the Malnad Board should be constituted for the uplifts of the people living in those areas.

I conclude by supporting the motion.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore) : I am surprised that a simple and a formal motion to continue the President's rule for another 6 months should produce so much heat and provoke so much of discussion. The Governor's rule was there for six months and at best he will continue for

another three months or so. Within this short period the Governor cannot work miracles. The trouble is that people with class outlook and old ICS people are appointed as Governors and they move among certain sections of the society.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, गणपूर्ति नही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Bell be rung.

There is quorum now. How can continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : At the beginning he was considered to be an efficient administrator and he began well, but the atmosphere of Bangalore is such that any man, leave alone the Governor, can be supplied by the surroundings. I do not held any brief for the Governor, I have my own differences with him. But to say that he has done everything wrong is not correct. I do not approve of it. Having known him personally for some time, I can say that he has done some good. He is enthusiastic in carrying out his administration efficiently, within his own limitations of class outlook.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government two important matters. One is land reforms. The Land Reforms Act is condemned by every section of the people, both by the landlords and tanents, and is found unwerkable. I am told that a Bill was prepared by the Mysore Government and sent here. I request the Central Government to take immediate steps to change that Act and bring a new Bill so that the tanents who are suffering badly and being evicted even today, may have some relief. When I toured my own constituency in South Kanara, hundreds of cases were brought to my notice of forcible evictions benami arrangements and so on.

Another important factor which I want to bring to the notice of Government is the distribution of land to the poor landless people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. He may continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : In my district, I have got information from the Deputy Commissioner that he has got so far 24,000 applications for assignment of land from two taluks, but so far only 240 people were able to get land. In South Kanara and Coorg, there may be over 50,000 landless people who had applied for a piece of land of 10, 20 or 30 cents, since the last 10 or 12 years. Our efforts to have a special staff to assign the lands to them have not had the desired effect. As soon as I requested the Governor, he appointed to a special Assistant Commissioners and revenue inspectors for the special job of assignment of lands within six months, but they were not able to crop with the problem ; They could not even touch the fringe of it. Therefore, two things are now urgently necessary. The Land Reforms Act should be properly drafted and brought before the consultative committee as early as possible and enacted. Secondly, immediate steps should be taken to assign lands to the landless people. When rich coffee Planters apply for even 100, 200 or 300 acres, they get it within three months, but the poor landless people and Harijans are not able to get any land for several years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । सदन में गणपूर्ति नही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell may be rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY : In some cases police are becoming instruments in evicting the tenants. I have brought it to the notice of the SP, IGP of Mysore. Everywhere in the villages, there is a tendency on the part of landlords to evict the tenants. Therefore, I request the Government to issue instructions to see that at least the police do not become instrument in evicting the tenants or landness people who have occupied the land and made some improvements since 10 or 15 years.

Another regrettable thing is the tussle between the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation and the Commissioner. It has

[Shri K. K. Shetty]

become scandalous, officers publicly indulging in issuing statements against the Mayor. The Mayor also is going to the press and giving a reply to that The Governor was not able to settle this matter I am sorry that such a state of affairs exists in a premier corporation. I would request the goverement to enquire into the matter why an officer like the Commissioner should be allowed to indulge in public statements and allegations instead of representing his case to the Governor and getting them redressed. Now it has become a public controversy and a scandal. This has to be stopped.

With these words, I thank you Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI K C. PANT Mr. Chairman, Sir...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय के भाषण के लिये सदन में गणपूर्ति करा दीजिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT Mr. Chairman, the Resolution before us has a very limited objective, and that is to extend President's Rule in the State of Mysore for another six months. I think that almost everyone who spoke accepted the need for this Resolution. There were a couple of discordant voices but, by and large, all the speakers accepted the need for the Resolution. But a number of speakers took the opportunity to refer various matters of interest to them and of interest in the development of Mysore. I welcome the suggestions that have been made. I fully understand and appreciate the anxiety of members, on this side of the House in particular, with regard to the implementation of our policies and programmes, the policies and programmes of our party. I can fully appreciate their anxiety and I propose to discuss with them in detail later on how the implementation of these policies and programmes can be speeded up, and where bottlenecks have been noticed by them, how best to overcome those bottlenecks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं गिनती करा रहा हूं। अगर कम सदस्य हुए, तो मैं घंटी बजाने के लिए कहूँगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आप को मेरी गिनती पर विश्वास नहीं है ?

SHRI K C. PANT : I can understand their desire to implement the land reforms. I can also understand their desire to implement the projects earlier.

Various matters relating to specific areas have been mentioned like Malanad, like the problem of communications and water supply by one hon Member in his constituency and other such matters As I said, I hope that I shall have an opportunity to discuss these matters individually, because if I have to deal with all of them here, it would be difficult I do not have the facts in some cases Even in these cases where I have the facts, if I go on narrating them, it will take a long time I do not think I should tax the patience of this House to that extent

The limited point, as I said, was the extension of President's Rule by six months. One hon. Member raised the point why we were not having elections straightway. I think he is aware of the fact that the elections are to be held in various States and the Chief Election Commissioner has indicated that he would like to hold the elections in all these States simultaneously.

That is the reason why in Mysore also the elections will be held along with other States, as I said, in February, 1972.

My hon. friend, Shri Bade, raised the point why the electoral rolls have not been prepared when I said earlier that they would be prepared by October. I think, he did not listen to my statement carefully enough. What I said was :—

> "The Election Commission has undertaken intensive revision of the electoral rolls which has been recently concluded in the State of Mysore"

Therefore what I said is entirely consistent with what I have said earlier,

SHRI R. V. BADE : You had said that within three months it was going to be concluded.

SHRI K. C PANT : Therefore, I do not think you can have any cause for complaint.

Shri Bade and some other hon. freinds asked why extend it for six months ; why not not extend it for four months when our intention or rather the Election Commissioner's intention is to hold the elections in the month of February. May I remind these hon. friends that under article 356(4) it can continue for a period of six months, neither more nore less The wording is :—

> ". if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date of which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years :".

Therefore, there is no provision for having it only for four months , it has to be for six months.

Reference was made to the Cauvery dispute I do no want to go into the details because, as one hon. friend said, it is before the Supreme Court. But the background is known to those hon. friends who are particularly interested in this dispute. They know that the Chief Ministers of the States concerned had held discussions and further discussions were proposed to be held, but President's rule was promulgated in Mysore State and in the absence of an elected government In that State it has not been found possible to bring about negotiations with States to a conclusive stage. Even an expression of opinion by the Governor which has appeared in the press—I do not know whether it is correct or not—has been objected to by Members from other States . . . (*Interruptions*). I think, it is very difficult—perhaps, it is not even proper—for the Governor to attempt to solve these inter-State problems. It is an elected government which can solve these problems and, therefore, we shall have to wait for the elections before proceeding further with inter-State disputes.

Another point which was raised was with regard to the Consultative Committee. I want to assure the House that we were keen to held the Consultative Committee meeting as frequently as possible. I know that Members have been very anxious. I am happy to inform them that a meeting has been fixed for the 7th December. So, we shall be able to take up many matters, which have not been able to take up in detail today, perhaps at the Consultative Committee meetings though it is open to us to take up those matters outside also.

Mr. Shivappa referred to the matter of banks. It is really very difficult for me to say anything about it. That is a matter which he will have to refer to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Why for so many months the Consultative Committee was not called ?

SHRI K C. PANT : I am calling it now. I hope it will satisfy you.

Mr. Siddayya raised a point about representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members in the Committees. I have made a note of that. He mentioned one particular Committee where a Scheduled Caste Member was replaced by a non-Scheduled Caste Member. He will have to give me instances and I shall certainly look into them. I do feel that it is a healthy convention to have Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members in these Committee and this convention should not be broken.

Lastly, Mr. Naik said that the Home Ministry has a blind spot for Bangalore. It is very difficult to be blind to such a beautiful spote as Bangalore. I can assure him that we are not only conscious of the problems of Mysore, we are not only making whatever efforts we can to tackle those problems, but if Mr. Naik would like us to proceed fast with this cooperation, we would be willing to go as fast as our legs can carry us.

With these words and with an assurance that the Resolution will receive the support of all sections of the House, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, in respect of Mysore issued under article 356 of

[Mr. Chairman]

the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th November, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

17.37 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* APPROVAL OF DECLARATION OF WEST BENGAL FIRE SERVICE TO BE AN ESSENTIAL SERVICE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move :—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th Spetember, 1971, declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purpose of the said Act."

The efficient functioning of fire services in West Bengal was adversely affected in the beginning of September, 1971. Although the State Government had taken necessary steps to look into the grievances of a section of the Fire Service employees, it was found that certain employees went on strike. It was hence considered essential to issue the Notification under sub-clause (ix) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968. It has been tabled in the House on 15th of this month.

The situation on our borders and, particularly, in West Bengal continues to be grave and it is necessary that the fire services should not be affected by any strikes. This is necessary not only to prevent the dandger due to normal fires but also due to any action of our hostile neighbours or their agents. We cannot at this stage afford the risk of a strike in these services. I would hence urge this House to accord its approval to the action of the Government and pass the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act. 1963 (No. 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S. O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971 declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to oppose this proposal which has been brought here in the form of a Notification inasmuch as this is nothing but a plea to suppress the long-standing right of the workers by declaring a strike in the fire services illegal.

In this connection, I must say that resort to a strike by workmen is not a fun. To go on a strike is the last resort when the workers and employees do no find any other way. When all the steps are exhausted, in that case only, they resort to a strike. And it is a constitutional right. But, here, by this Notification, this right has been taken away. Why this necessity ? Only yesterday, intervening during the discussion on the Motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on law and order situation in West Bengal, Shri K. C. Pant said that the situation in West Bengal was improving. But only one day after, he is coming forward asking for a power to declare a strike in the Fire Services illegal. No. strike will be allowed. While giving us the reason for this notification, he himself stated that there were some grievances of the workers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon Member, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, may continue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I was just mentioning in the reasons that have been adduced by Mr. Pant in support of this notification, he himself is admitting

that there was some grievances and due to that some section of the workmen of the Fire Brigade went on strike. So, my question is this : what were the grievances ? I know that one of the main demands of the firemen and one of their main grievances was introduction of eight-hour duty in the fire service. Eight hour duty is the most preliminary thing and that is not there in the fire service. I know that regarding payment of overtime wages also there is a dispute. Even there the fire brigade workers have serious complaints regarding their accommodation and regarding their training arrangements. All these grievances were put forward for long but they were not looked into and ultimately when there was no other means, they had to go on strike. But, after all the strike was ended by negotiation. But for that strike only this notification is not necessary.

Then I will invite the attention of Mr. K. C. Pant to another aspect. The Minister is there. I want to draw his notice to another matter of very great importance for the Fire Services. What are their conditions? You kindly see to-day's paper. It is given in all the papers. In Darjeeling there was a serious fire in a thickly populated part called Bahun Basti where there was a fire for six hours. There you will find that for five hours in spite of the Fire Brigade people going there, because there was no water, they could not do anything.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I was referring to the condition prevailing so far as the fire brigade was concerned. A fire broke out and raged for six hours in Darjeeling and rendered about 1000 people homeless. Property worth over Rs 50 lakhs is said to have been destroyed in what is believed to be the biggest fire in Darjeeling. But what happened ? The fire brigade people say that there was no water in the hydrant till 7 a.m. and the hose could not be fitted in immediately. This agitated the crowds and even the military had to be called there. This is the situation. So, by bringing this notification, Government would only be uppressing the workers and depriving the workers of their fundamental right to strike, but they cannot improve the fire brigade.

Now that West Bengal is under President's rule, I would request the Minister of State as well as the Home Minister to kindly go through the records. Only some time back the fire brigade people were agitating for eight hours' duty, and the police and the CRP entered their compound and their office and they killed one fire brigade man. This agitated the entire fire brigade people throughout West Bengal. If this is the situation, then what is the guarantee that because of this notification the fire brigade people will not be agitated and they will not resort to any action by which they could seek to draw Government's attention to any of their grievances ?

So, instead of bringing this sort of notification to deprive the workers of their elementary right to strike, Government should kindly look into the State of affairs that exists in the fire brigade in West Bengal, to illustrate which I had just given the instance of the Darjeeling fire.

In this connection, I would humoly request the hon. Home Minister to see that those whose houses have been burnt and those who have lost their property in Darjeeling get some compensation because this damage was done to more than 300 people as the fire fighting services could not work in time. They may be given immediate relief.

With these words, I oppose the Resolution.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have just heard Shri Bhattacharyya with keen attention. I entirely agree with him that the right to strike is a basic right of the worker and I certainly do not question it. Far from it. We encourage that right in so far as it relates to genuine demands and grievances of the workers.

In this particular case, he has himself given us the instance of Darjeeling and the damage caused by fire there. That only points to the need for our fire fighting services to be functioning in case of danger at all times. This is one of those services directly related to public safety and it is a

[Shri K. C. Pant]

very essential public utility service. As such, I think he would agree that keeping in mind what has happened in Darjeeling in particular, who should not take any risks.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : There was no water.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I know. We would not like any service to be paralysed when it is needed. It is not always needed, but when it is, if it is not there, there is havoc and loss of life and property. Therefore, the essential nature of this public utility service cannot be questioned.

As I said in my opening statement, apart from normal fires, there are extraordinary times and in the coming months, we should be particularly careful that the essential nature of the fire service is recognised and it included under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act. This is the broad reason for which we have come before the House At the same time, I do not want any one to feel that this is in any way an anti-labour measure. If tomorrow we have the assurance that conditions are created when there will be no strike in these services, I would be prepared to have this revoked. I will not take a rigid stand in this. At present, the West Bengal Government feel it is necessary Therefore, we are having it. The day conditions are created in which we feel that it is not necessary, we will have it revoked.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What about the 8-hour day ?

SHRI K C. PANT : He has mentioned some grievances. I shall have to refer them to the West Bengal Government. He mentioned the CRP. I am glad he did it because I can say that the CRP was nowhere in the scene.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What about immediate relief to the victims of the Darjeeling fire ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 (No 59 of 1968), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S O. No. 3335 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 8th September, 1971, declaring West Bengal Fire Service to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 19, 1971/ Kartika 28, 1893 (Saka).

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